

Storm  
fast  
crisis  
army and IRA  
two-hour  
battle  
reaches  
year

## Stormy crisis: army and IRA in two-hour battle

From PETER HILDREW in Belfast

A wave of rioting in Belfast followed the arrest of at least 15 more men. The seizure of substantial quantities of ammunition and explosives in arch operations yesterday.

## Print check in fire murders

By OUR OWN REPORTER

Children who died in the house at Bradbury were the victims of a series of bomb attacks which terrorised immigrants in the area.

## Under to inch K group

TELEVISION licences out in the first nine months visited by 100 vans have increased times for black and sets, and four times for red ones, compared with average week, the Ministry of the Media said yesterday.

## Ferry trip

RON RASHID, a Pakistani, 19 who claims to be a British citizen, was sent back to France today on the same ship, had managed to get into immigration, and had tried to walk out along the railway

## Need for all

CLERS is joining forces with Lyons and the Co-op in a new venture which will create new jobs with sales of more than £170 millions a year. (Details, page 15).

## £2M wreck

WRECK believed to be of 18th-century East India Company ship, which was found off the coast of Scilly. Mr. Rex, a former Londoner, has spent three years in a team of skin divers, including dangerous reefs



Dr Earl Wilbur Sutherland, the American biochemist, with his wife at their home in Nashville, Tennessee, yesterday. Dr Sutherland has been awarded the 1971 Nobel prize for medicine (Report, page 2)

## Bank loans war

By our Financial Staff

BARCLAYS BANK yesterday started a price war in loans by cutting its rates by 1 per cent—the first time in almost 25 years that the big banks' solid front has been broken.

The other clearing banks gave a cool reception to Barclays' announcement of a 5-1/2 per cent reduction in its base rate—the point of reference for interest rates on borrowing and lending. This means that overdraft charges will drop by half a point while interest paid on deposit accounts will fall from 3 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent. Savings accounts of up to £250 will still pay 4 1/2 per cent.

The Midland had no comment to make. Lloyds was waiting it with "great interest". National Westminster said that it did not "call for a precipitate response" and saw no advantages in a 1 per cent drop on both base and deposit rates.

Mr. John Thompson, chairman of Barclays, said the new base rate would act as a stimulus to borrowing and to industrial activity. Most banks at present are flush with money, partly because of the large flow of funds into the country, and partly because of reluctance by borrowers, especially companies, to use their borrowing facilities fully.

Theoretically the move by Barclays should encourage deposits and encourage borrowing. But not all the banks believe this is a good thing. There will be relatively little change for the personal bank customer. The rate on Barclays personal loans will remain at about 13 per cent and the Barclays rate will not change.

Barclays is attempting to lure large companies from other banks. These firms require millions in overdraft facilities, and a small change in interest rate can significantly change their profits.

If the other banks begin to lose customers, they will have no option but to fight it out. The first reaction of the Stock Exchange was to mark bank shares down on fears that greater competition would mean lower profits.

City Comment, page 15

## Lin Piao loses face

By MICHAEL LAKE

Marshal Lin Piao, the designated successor to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, appears to be seriously ill, or even dead. Lin's three top aides, the army chief-of-staff, the commander of the air force, and the political commissar to the navy, have also "vanished."

The curious happenings in China in the past month—especially the cancellation of the traditional October 1 parade and line-up of the political leaders—are now focused on the fate of Lin, who has a long history of tuberculosis.

It appears to have been a result of a meeting of the party Politburo in mid-September that the October 1 procession was cancelled, thus avoiding the need to parade any gaps in the line of political leaders.

Lin has not been seen since June, although his signature appeared on a greeting to the North Korean leader, Kim Il-sung, on August 8. When President Yahya Khan of Pakistan and President Nicolai Ceausescu of Rumania visited Peking they were welcomed on behalf of Mao and his comrade-in-arms Lin Piao, which is the normal form. When Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia visited Peking on October 6, Lin's name was omitted from the welcome.

Two prominent quotations of Lin have been removed from the Peking press. Other posters and pictures referring to him have been taken down, including pictures at Peking Airport.

Nevertheless Lin has not become totally an "unperson"—he is still mentioned and has received praise in various provincial quarters. The diminishing of his image could be in line with a general move away from the personality cult, since some pictures of Mao have also been taken down.

Diplomatic intelligence sources are convinced, however, that something has happened to Lin Piao. With Lin apparently off the map, the Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, remains the most prominent survivor of the latest events.

Whatever is happening inside China, observers believe that Mao's external policy will continue unchanged.

## TV, radio—2

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## Tories have three words for jobless

From FRANCIS BOYD in Brighton

Three words saved the reputation and the compassionate soul of the Conservative Party here yesterday—"and reduce unemployment."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Barber, who wound up the debate on the economy, said: "I have no doubt that over the coming year the rate of increase in the cost of living will come down and that unemployment will come down." (Not "at a stroke," as in June 1970, but now "over the next year.")

The Conservative conference debated economic policy and taxation on a motion from Swindon which welcomed the Government's "radical" plans to alter the structure of taxation and the reductions that had been achieved, and which urged a continuation of the Government's efforts to expand the Gross National Product.

Mr. Peter Suttors, of Rushlim Northwood, moved an amendment to add the words "and reduce unemployment." Swindon accepted the amendment, which was finally incorporated in the motion passed.

Nobody in his senses, allowing for the after-effects of the Labour Party, supposes that the Conservative Government wants nearly one million unemployed: this would be bad for the Government's image, apart from the misery to the individuals concerned. But there was a risk yesterday that the Tories would be so indignant about the remaining high rates of direct taxation that they might forget the million unemployed. This was the danger of the "30s": "It is the unemployment of progress itself," he said. Solutions would not be found in the attitudes of the past. The number of workers in manufacturing industry would drop, and the result would be "progressive and permanent."

The Government's role would be to assist in the expansion of the service industries for a more sophisticated society.

Mr. Barber accepted no blame for the rise in unemployment—which he said the Labour Government had promoted—but he did accept responsibility for its cure.

He also, while relying on the

## Bald? Or just balding? The ultimate answer is Hair Extension

The new, revolutionary process that adds hair permanently and undetectably to your own—no matter how little you may have.



HAIR EXTENSION is permanently part of you. Swim, shower, sleep exactly as you did with your original hair.

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## Paying the penalty of innocence

By HAROLD JACKSON

The Conservative MP for Gloucester and the mayor of Cheltenham have both started inquiries into the case of a man who has lost his job and his life savings after a court case in which he was acquitted. He is Mr. John Ray, aged 61, of Coney Hill Parade, Gloucester, who worked as a supervisor storekeeper for Bryce Berger Ltd, an engineering company. He earned £26 a week.

Mr Ray appeared before Gloucester magistrates charged with stealing a 2ft. bar of steel

and with intending to steal other materials from the company. He pleaded not guilty and, after a lengthy hearing, the magistrates dismissed the charge. He was sacked by the company as unsuitable eight days after his arrest and has been living on £11 a week unemployment benefit for the past 15 weeks.



## OVERSEAS NEWS

## Moscow optimistic on prospects for Nixon visit

In the first Soviet commentary on President Nixon's proposed trip to Moscow in May, the Tass news agency said today that the visit could be a great event for world peace even though "influential circles" in the United States opposed it.

Yuri Kornilov, a senior political commentator for Tass, said the Soviet Union would approach the talks on the principle that there were no political or other problems which could be solved around a table if there was a will to agree.

"It goes without saying that the Soviet people take account of the fact that there are circles in the United States which try to hinder the carrying out of plans for peace and cooperation," Mr Kornilov added.

These circles had launched aggression in Vietnam, supported Israel extremists and favoured continuing the arms race.

"The Soviet Union has given and will continue to give a decisive rebuff to the imperialist policy of aggression and war," the Tass commentator went on. "But in Soviet foreign policy a firm, decisive rebuff to aggression is invariably combined with a constructive line directed at settling pressing international problems and maintaining normal relations with States belonging to another social system."

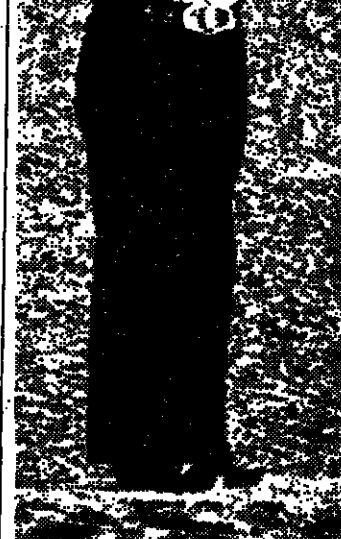
The Soviet people approached the coming summit meeting from these positions, Mr Kornilov added.

Don Cook writes from Paris: When the new Soviet Ambassador to France, Pyotr Abramov, presented his credentials to President Pompidou on October 6, he was instructed by the Kremlin to mention privately to the French President that Mr Nixon had been invited to

Moscow and had accepted. That was six days before Washington announced the visit.

This would mean that the Elysée and the French Foreign Ministry were sitting snugly with the news for six days before the American Embassy was even informed. This has given the French a good opportunity to express "considerable satisfaction" that the Soviet Union has observed its commitments for close political cooperation with France, and implied regrets that the United States did not show the same courtesy.

Mr Brezhnev is due in Paris on October 25 for a week's visit. It will be his first official trip to Western Europe and seems to mark another step in his increasing dominance of the foreign policy in the Soviet Union, parallel with his unchanged position in domestic affairs. — Los Angeles Times.



Princess Anne taking photographs during her tour of the ruins of Persepolis

## A peace call by the Shah

Persepolis, October 14  
THE SHAH, speaking at a banquet here tonight, urged world leaders to "turn the world into one of love, peace and cooperation for mankind." He was addressing Heads of State and their representatives, and Government leaders who are attending celebrations to mark the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire.

Guests included Prince Philip and Princess Anne, the Soviet resident Mr Podgorny, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and the American Vice-President Mr Spiro Agnew.

The Shah said it was a great honour that great personages of the world had assembled at Persepolis, the historic birthplace of the Persian empire.

"Past history is linked with the realities of today. Naturally such a bond of past and present achieved by understanding and friendship is to be taken as a good omen," he added.

"I have no doubt that our gathering this evening is one of men of goodwill for it is perfectly logical that no Head of State can have any other wish than the increasing material and spiritual progress of every individual in his nation."

"We must only hope that all these wishes are realised in such a way that they complement each other, so that the final outcome will be the attainment of the happiness of not just a part of the people of the world but of all mankind."

The "Magna Carta" of Cyrus the Great, which has been flown from the British Museum to Tehran, will be on display for the first time on Saturday when the Shah opens a museum.

## Work on hormones wins the Nobel

By our Science Correspondent

Dr Earl Wilbur Sutherland, one of America's most distinguished biochemists, has been awarded the 1971 Nobel Prize for Medicine.

The announcement, made in Stockholm yesterday, says the award is for "discoveries concerning the mechanism of hormones," but Dr Sutherland's original work, published in 1960, has since then been shown to be of great significance in many apparently unrelated cellular functions.

His basic discovery was that the action of adrenaline on a cell involved a chemical messenger called cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cyclic AMP) which was made by a special enzyme in the cell wall.

It was later shown that this enzyme was operated through this "messenger substance"—a discovery which, from a medical point of view, opened up a new route for the understanding and possible treatment of hormonal diseases.

But cyclic AMP is now believed to have many other important roles in the function of living cells. It is present in many living organisms, including bacteria, and since it plays a major role during periods when cells are adapting to new environments—such as changes of environment—it is now believed to have been one of the primitive biochemical developments which made evolution possible.

It appears to be able to alter a whole range of functions and balance within the cell and, within the past few years, has been shown to play a vital role in the transmission system on nerve cells in the brain. This function is not yet understood, but the precedents of earlier cyclic AMP discoveries suggest that it will turn out to be of very great importance.

In a very positive sense, Dr Sutherland continues to be the architect of a whole range of biochemical investigations and discoveries whose importance is comparable to that of the travelling 40 years ago of the energy systems which drive the cell.

He is the thirty-seventh US scientist to win the award. With the proliferation of scientific research the allocation of Nobel prizes is becoming increasingly difficult and at times leads to controversy within scientific circles. But no one will question the selection of Dr Sutherland.

The award is worth 450,000 kroner, roughly £36,000.

## Record low

The US dollar dropped to a record low on the Tokyo foreign exchange market yesterday, closing at 329.80 yen in interbank dealings.

It was the first time the dollar dropped below 330 yen since the currency was floated on August 2.

## Senators demand cut in US aid to Cambodia

Washington, October 14

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today voted a 20 per cent cut in US military assistance to foreign countries. It accepted a proposal by Senator John Sherman Cooper reducing overall military assistance for the current fiscal year from the \$708 million (\$293 million) requested by the Administration to \$565 million (\$235 million).

The committee's action, if approved by Congress, would reduce funds earmarked for South Korea, Cambodia, Taiwan, Turkey, Jordan and Greece. It does not, however, include military assistance funds for Vietnam, Thailand or Laos. The committee did not stipulate a country-by-country reduction and a spokesman said this would be left to the Defence Department.

However in a separate vote, yesterday, the committee recommended a ceiling of \$250 million on all forms of US military and economic assistance to Cambodia in fiscal year 1972. Senator Clifford P. Case, who sponsored the provision, said it was intended to prevent an "indefinite escalation" of US outlay in Cambodia.

A second part of the amendment put a ceiling of 200 on the

number of American personnel in Cambodia, and a third part limited the number of third-country nationals who may be paid from US aid funds to 50.

The State Department said today that the amendment would seriously threaten Cambodia's defence capability.

A letter to the committee from the Acting Secretary of State, Mr John Irwin, said the cut in aid could greatly encourage North Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and dishearten the Government in Phnom Penh.

The threat to American forces in Vietnam would also be significantly increased, the letter said.

In Phnom Penh itself today, American sources said the US Embassy had recommended to Washington that 50 or 60 non-Americans should be employed for military tasks, including the training of Cambodian forces.

American servicemen in Cambodia are banned under American law from taking on combat roles, although some work as advisers to Cambodian officers engaged in field operations. American sources in Phnom Penh said yesterday that the new recruits were likely to be from countries, such as South Korea, which have agreed to supply South Vietnam. — Reuter and UPI.

## Fighting out of fumes

Rouen, October 14

The State cannot imitate when the need is not understood, public, said M. Béteille, Minister for the Environment, in a lengthy speech at the conference devoted to protection of nature, which began yesterday.

With that single aim he optimised what he has the most in function of such events present time, the sense of opinion in a situation of the problem of the environment, but the lack of me combat it.

Similarly, Rouen is very type of French which may be irreversibly in a new unless defensive action now. Its may be presidential candidate Jean Lecanuet, never saying that it is not the polluted town in France as the fog on the open of the Seine river, it must be among the

The vigorous development of mixed industry in a which, formerly, developed almost wholly on its textile industry, has Rouen's prosperity with the State, it presents serious threat to its architecture.

Fortunately it has a threat early, and the initiative in organising conference and exhibit has been rewarded by the exhibition from nine tries. They are demanding techniques and ment for preventing remedying pollution in field, whether it is due to industrial waste, red noise in house or farm fitting cars with "straw which drastically reduces toxicity of exhaust fumes.

## First weed

During the week scientists and industry will succeed each other the platform to deal with the aspects of pollution, which covered pollution, the handling industrial waste and reinforced the impression that the first need is to existing measures.

We learnt that the nations in apartment blocks been in effect for two but is "generally ignored that even such intrins industrial waste as the residue from paper mills be destroyed by burning is now so handled "in its work with the industry inference that there smaller ones where it is run off into rivers; that are "relatively strict n against fouling of the sea shore by ships and refineries, but that means of enforcement to be very largely adequate."

Normandy has had 1 and recent experiences o consequences of this stl affairs. In 1969 the fisher of Honfleur were thrown of work because the estuary was so polluted that they neither fish nor mussels. Considering the Administration was reliable because the laws against pollution were not being enforced, they sued. One after another declared incompetent to deal with case. The injured wonder whether new a should be set up to solely with pollution.

## EEC in power quest

By our Correspondent

Two British experts are among 14 who have been appointed by the EEC Commission to prepare a report on how the European Parliament's legislative and budgetary powers should be increased. They are Mr Andrew Shonfield, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and John Mitchell, professor of law at Edinburgh University and an authority on Community laws.

The group, from the Six and the four candidate countries, is to be chaired by Professor Georges Vedel, of Paris University. It will begin work in Brussels next week and report back within six months to the Commission which will then make proposals to the EEC.

The experts will examine possibilities for the "gradual transfer of certain prerogatives of national institutions to Community institutions" with a view to giving the Community "an effective institutional system."

They will study the relationship between national law and Community law, future budgetary and political controls by the European Parliament, and universal direct elections to Parliament.

The Commission has also set up two task forces of officials to study trade problems with the United States and to prepare the proposed summit conference of Heads of State of the Six and the countries applying for membership.

## More free milk

Harlow Council, Essex, voted 22-1 last night to defy the Government by providing free milk for schoolchildren aged between seven and 11.

## 100 women

Four of Oxford's men's colleges should admit about 100 women a year, says a report of a working party.

## Israel asks US for aircraft

Moscow, October 14

Mr Eban, had a 50-minute meeting in New York yesterday with the American Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, and told reporters afterwards that he had emphasised the need for the United States to resume supplying aircraft to Israel to maintain the balance of forces in the Middle East.

The two men met as President Sadat of Egypt returned home from Moscow where he had had two days of talks with the Soviet leaders. A joint statement issued in Moscow on Wednesday said Moscow had agreed to take steps to strengthen the Egyptian armed forces.

Mr Eban criticised the joint Soviet-Egyptian communiqué, which he said contained not a "single moderate, truthful, or peaceful word."

Questioned about the possible effect on the Middle East situation of President Nixon's proposed visit to Moscow next May, Mr Eban said: "It is a long way away in Middle East terms. Our concerns are more immediate."

On his return journey from

Moscow, President Sadat conferred in Damascus yesterday with the Syrian head of state, General Assad. Syria, Egypt, and Libya together form the Federation of Arab Republics.

As Mr Sadat left last night for Cairo, General Assad said their talks had been successful and topical. "We discussed matters related to the federation, and to Sadat's recent visit to Moscow," he added.

While the two Presidents were meeting Israeli fighter planes penetrated Syrian air space but were driven off by Syrian aircraft. An Egyptian military spokesman said the planes came from the direction of the occupied Golan Heights.

The incident was the first to have been reported by Damascus since the Middle East cease-fire came into effect 14 months ago.

The spokesman gave no indication of the number of Israeli planes involved, the duration of the incident, or whether there had been any casualties.

In Tel-Aviv an Israeli military spokesman denied that any such incident had occurred.

## New Cosmos launch

Moscow, October 14

The Soviet Union yesterday launched her third cluster of eight Cosmos satellites. Each of the previous single-rocket launchings came about a month before one of Russia's two prolonged manned space flights, but there was no way of being sure there was any connection.

Yesterday's orbiting of Cosmos 444 to 451 followed the pattern set by the other two—in April, 1970, and May this year. Dr Charles Sheldon, a scientist working for the United States Library of Congress, said the eight spacecraft launched last year were designed as navigation aids or for electronic intelligence.

Thirty-seven days after Cosmos 336 to 343 were blasted into space, Russia launched Soyuz-9, manned by two men, on its record-breaking 15-day flight, on June 1, 1970.

Thirty days after a second group of eight satellites was launched this year, Soyuz-11 went into its 24-day flight, which set a new record, but ended in the deaths of the three cosmonauts on board.

The coincidence of timing seemed significant, but some observers pointed to the fact the Cosmos clusters were orbited at a different angle to the equator from the manned craft which might rule out their being used as navigation aids in the Soyuz experiments.

## TELEVISION

P. G. WODEHOUSE on his 90th birthday, still giving interviews, this time to "Review." They also have a new creation from jazz-pop man Mike Gibbs, and Edwardian fashion from the V & A (BBC-2, 9.20). Another period epic: wheeling-dealing shipping men when Liverpool boomed on steam are the BBC's latest how in saga-land ("The Onedin Line," BBC-1, 9.20). Elsewhere, Edmund Ward writes tonight's "Justice" (ITV, 9.0).

## BBC-1

9.35-11.55 a.m. Schools: 9.35 Out of the Past; 10.0 Look and Read; 10.25-10.45 Growth of Modern Wales; 11.5 Scene; 11.35 Music Time.

12.35 p.m. Thomas Gwyn Jones, 1871-1949.

1.30 Midge and Midge: 1.30 Watch with Mother.

1.45-1.53 News.

2.5 Schools. Making Music.

2.25 Racing from Kempton Park: 2.45, 3.15, 3.45 races.

4.15 Play School.

4.40 Jackanory.

4.55 Boss Cat.

5.20 Michael Aspel Introduces Requests.

5.44 Magic Roundabout.

5.50 News.

6.0 London This Week.

6.20 Tomorrow's World.

6.45 The Virginian.

8.0 Under and Over: The Bachelors.

8.30 Sound of Laughter: Men from the Music Halls.

9.0 News.

9.20 The Onedin Line (new series) with Peter Gilmore, Anne Stalhybrass.

10.10 Tommy Steele in Search of Charlie Chaplin.

10.55 24 Hours: Kenneth Allop.

11.25 Conservative Party Conference Report.

11.50 Weather.

## BBC-2

11.0-11.15 a.m. Play School: 11.15 News Day.

11.25-12.30 p.m. Conservative Party Conference.

12.30 p.m. Life in Our Sea: Signs in the Sand.

1.30 News.

2.0 The Money Programme.

2.30 The Money Programme.

3.0 Under and Over: The Bachelors.

3.30 Sound of Laughter: Men from the Music Halls.

4.0 News.

4.20 The Onedin Line (new series) with Peter Gilmore, Anne Stalhybrass.

4.50 Tommy Steele in Search of Charlie Chaplin.

5.05 24 Hours: Kenneth Allop.

5.35 Conservative Party Conference Report.

6.00 Weather.

10.20 Schools: 10.20 Conflict: 10.10 Song and Story; 11.22 Stop, Look, Listen; 11.35 Just Look; 12 noon Time of your Life.

12.15-12.30 p.m. Conservative Party Conference.

1.40 Schools: 1.40 Meeting our Needs; 2.0 Rules, Rules, Rules; 2.20 Primary French.

2.30 Racing from Newmarket: 2.30, 3.0, 3.35 races.

3.10 Looking at Furniture, 1900-1920.

3.40 Pinky and Perky.

3.55 Tea Break.

4.25 Skippy.

4.55 Arthur!

5.20 Freewheelers.

6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.

6.30 New Dick Van Dyke Show.

LONDON WEEKEND

7.0 Sky's the Limit.

7.30 The Persuaders!

8.30 Fenn Street Gang.

9.0 Justice: "By Order of the Magistrates."

10.0 News.

10.35 Marty Feldman Comedy Machine.

11.30 The Prisoner.

12.25 a.m. Glory of Love.

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LONDON WEEKEND



مركز من العجل

# The Westbury inside story: pocket edition

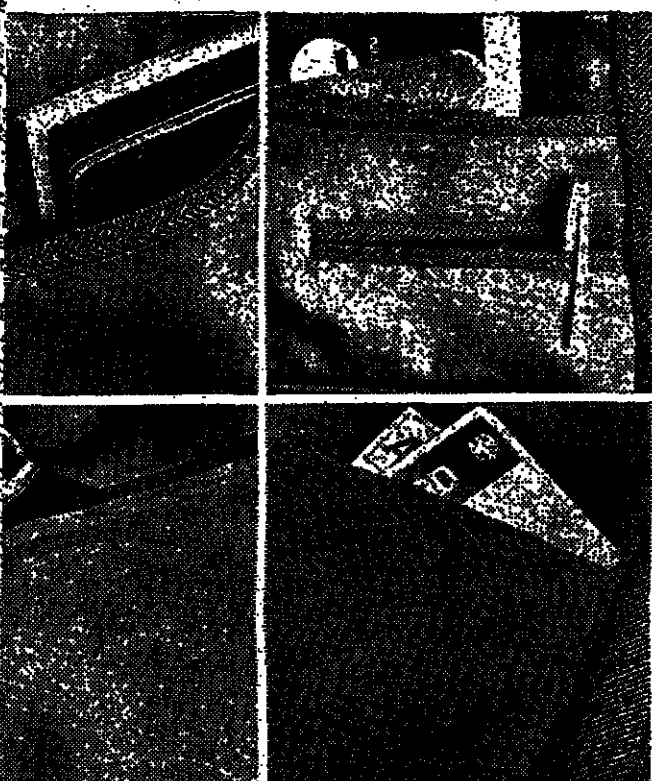
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bury garments are designed, cut  
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does.



## Come inside

stbury tailors first looked deep into  
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plenty of storage space.

cess? Success.

stbury gives you pockets where you  
pockets—and where you don't.

side the jacket alone.

g-depth pockets, too.

apped for extra security.

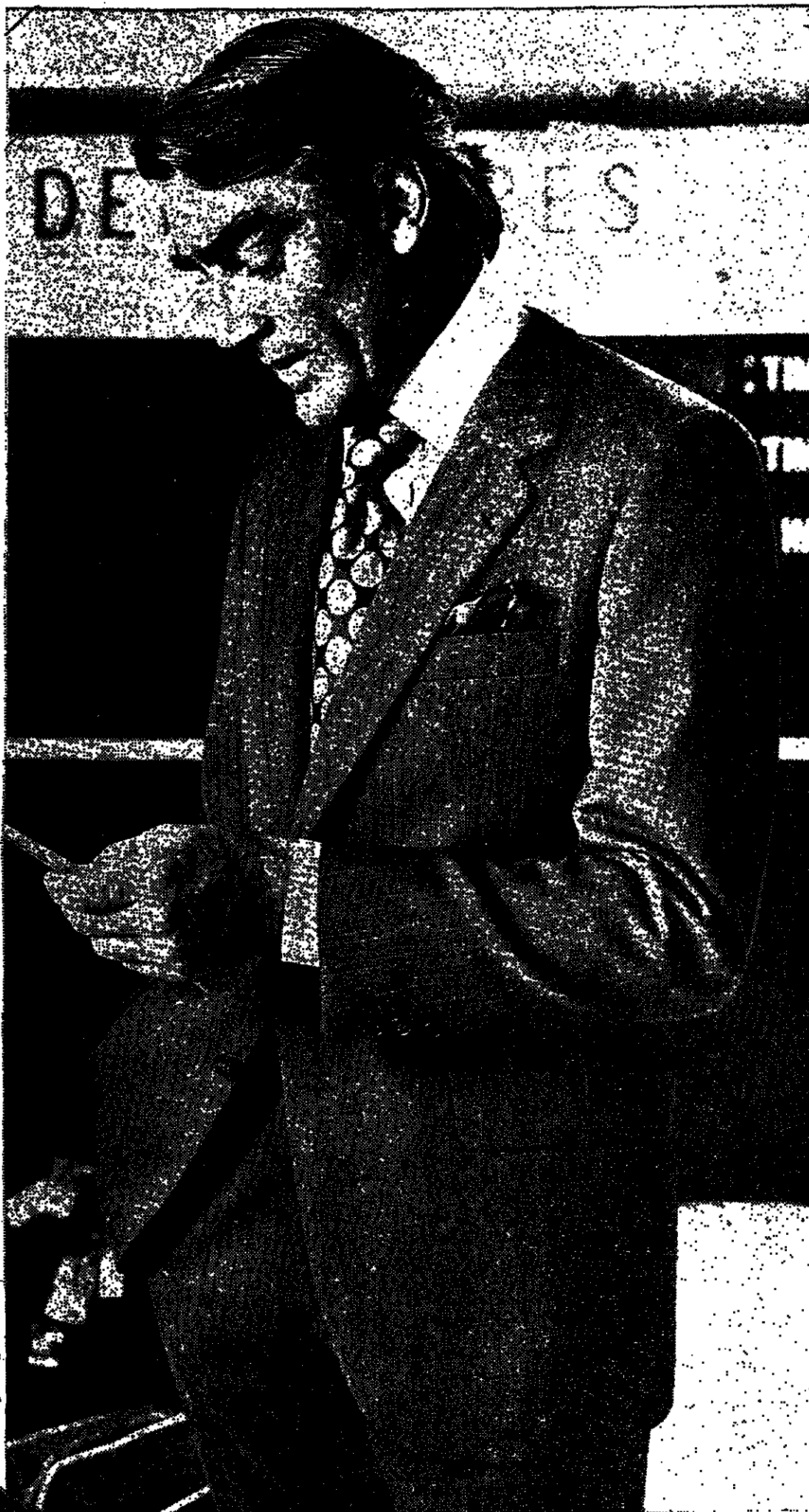
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llers will welcome this

istom.



## Keep your balance

Balance isn't just something for trapeze artists. Tailors can in many cases be judged solely on the balance or 'hang' of a garment. So when you slip on a Westbury, you find it's not just your size. It's your *fit*. It hangs from a smooth shoulder line to give you that terrific tailored look.

## Ay, there's the rub!

One of the first places to show a ragged look is where trousers meet shoes. (Worse still, if trousers reach ground).

Constant rubbing causes fraying.

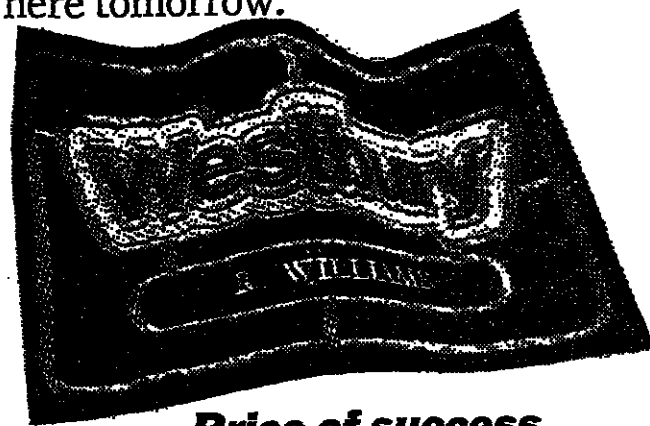
Westbury trousers have been given extra protection against this area of contact.

And that's not the end of the inside story!

Westbury trouser lining reaches further down the leg to prevent that baggy-kneed appearance which can so easily put a dent in your image.

## What's your style?

Westbury tailors know pretty accurately the man they're making for. He's what you might call a left-wing conservative. He wants flair. But not the gimmicky kind that's out-of-date overnight. Westbury gives him design and cut that's here today and here tomorrow.



## Price of success

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We have a service that goes on after we've first served you.

We keep you in touch with news of trends. We want to personalise your Westbury jackets, too. So you receive a leather strip with your name handsomely gold-blocked on it to place in the space provided on the inside Westbury label. Looks good. Makes you feel even more of the individual you are. And with your first Westbury suit, coat or jacket purchase, a free leather bill-fold.



The maintenance of quality that goes into a Westbury suit, goes into all that's Westbury. Suits, sports coats, trousers, overcoats, raincoats—everything of the best for the man who's going places.

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# Japan still under

## Scrutiny for spy activities

By PETER HARVEY

Intelligence agents investigating espionage in Japan are examining the activities of about 40 officials from European embassies and trade delegations. The first came to the notice of the security services in this year, when the case against Soviet officials was investigated.

Some of the men and women whose activities are being investigated may have had close contact with the KGB and the GRU. The KGB is believed to have been active in Japan for some time, and the GRU is believed to have been active in Japan for some time.

London embassies of the KGB and the GRU are believed to have been active in Japan for some time, and the KGB is believed to have been active in Japan for some time.

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## Queen praises design of new dam

Queen inaugurated the millions of Scammonden dam near Huddersfield yesterday and said that it was "a fine achievement and a fine example of the use of modern engineering."

The dam is the highest earth dam in Britain. It is 100 feet high and 1,000 feet long. It will provide a reservoir of water for the Huddersfield area.

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## Blaze kills 4 children

Four children died in a fire yesterday in their terrace home in Meadow Street, Moss-side, Manchester. The mother and another son escaped, but they were taken to hospital in a critical condition.

Firemen were on the scene within two minutes but the heat was too intense for them to enter the house immediately.

The four children are believed to be aged between six and 15. All were found dead on the second floor.

Firemen rescued their mother from a bedroom on the first floor. While they were trying to reach the second floor, a youth staggered from the back of the house suffering from burns and the effects of smoke. He said he had climbed down a drainpipe. The father of the family is believed to have been sleeping on the ground floor, and to have escaped through the front door.

Police said: "The people involved are a coloured family. There is nothing to suggest at this stage that the fire was anything but accidental. We cannot see any connection between the blaze and other fires elsewhere."

The children who died were Sylvia Walters, aged 15, Yvonne Watson, eight, her brother, Charles Jonathan, seven, and Stephen Waldron, six.

An oil heater is thought to have been dropped and caused the fire. The fact that it could be carried while alight identifies it as one of several hundred thousand oil heaters which can still be used, and sold, or resold though they do not conform to new safety standards.

A boy aged 15 months died in a fire in a first-floor room in Alexandra Park Road, Muswell Hill, North London, yesterday. Three brothers working on a house next door were beaten back by smoke and flames as they tried to rescue the child.

## UCS man stole from yard

An employee of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders was fined £10 yesterday for stealing 10lb. of brass from the Scotstoun yard. Robert Bruce (20), of St Vincent Street, Glasgow, pleaded guilty.



The proposed hotel is seen on the right of the bridge in this artist's impression

## Walker says no to Avon Gorge hotel

By Judy Hillman, Planning Correspondent

MR PETER WALKER, Secretary for the Environment, has rejected proposals for a 126-room hotel in the side of the Avon Gorge near Clifton suspension bridge. As Bristol City Corporation had granted outline planning permission it seems likely that the developers will claim considerable compensation.

The directors of Grand Hotel Company Bristol Ltd, a subsidiary of Mount Charlotte Investments, will meet their legal advisers in a few days.

Mr Walker, in accepting his inspectors' report on the public inquiry held early this summer, said that the mass-

ing and hard geometric lines of the building would be inappropriate in such a unique setting.

The row broke at the beginning of the year when Bristol planning committee gave the go-ahead in principle in a mere 22 days. Amenity groups bombarded the Department of the Environment with furious letters, no mean accomplishment since the postal strike was in progress. Finally Mr Walker announced the special inquiry on the very day that the planning committee was to consider details of the

scheme as submitted by the architects Watkins Gray Woodgate International.

One explanation for the attempt to speed the planning process was the need to get substantial works carried out before the end of March so as to qualify for £126,000 from the Treasury under a scheme providing hotel developments with aid of £1,000 per bedroom. This is likely to cost the country upwards of £30 million.

Certain works were done on the site, presumably in the hope that the inquiry would

merely delay and not halt construction.

Mr Walker plans to make a revocation order under section 207 of the 1962 Town and Country Planning Act which would give the parties involved at least 28 days to comment. They can then ask for a public inquiry, although it is difficult to see the Minister coming to a different verdict. After this, compensation would be a matter for the Lands Tribunal.

Bristol Corporation was silent on this subject yesterday. "It is impossible at this

stage to consider the question of compensation," an official said. "This can be done only if and when a claim is received from the developers." However, it is conceivable that a claim could cover abortive architectural work, loss of development value, and perhaps even the work already carried out on site.

Cambridge is also faced with the possibility of heavy compensation in connection with a £2 million hotel scheme which the Minister modified. The reasons in this case are different, however, and a second public inquiry will be held in the hope of some solution.

## Aircraft strategy 'urgent'

By our Air Correspondent

Can Britain afford to neglect £12,000 millions of potential aerospace business over the next 20 years? This is the anxious query at the heart of a document which was published yesterday by the Air League, and which will be distributed to all MPs and to selected senior civil servants.

The figure is derived from estimates that £50,000 millions of military and £40,000 millions of civil aerospace equipment will be purchased in the Western world during that period, and that Britain's share is likely to drop from the present 15 per cent to at least 10 per cent.

The Air League's fear is that without better long-term planning even this smaller share will not be achieved. It says that, apart from the special case of Concorde, Britain will soon be out of the major civil aircraft business altogether, except as a subcontractor to the European Airbus programme. The league suggests that the Government and the industry between them should:

- 1 PRESS on with research into short and vertical take-off aircraft;
- 2 LAUNCH a more conventional civil programme in the meantime;
- 3 FIND an advanced military programme in which Britain can take the design leadership;
- 4 ESTABLISH what the league believes to be a probable requirement for a British air superiority fighter;
- 5 START building a short or vertical take-off replacement for the RAF's Hercules transport as an all-British or British-led programme;
- 6 IMPROVE the planning of guided weapons development and of participation in space programmes;
- 7 CONDUCT an urgent joint evaluation of these requirements on the initiative of the new Government organization for defence procurement and civil aerospace.

In fact, the forthcoming "Marshall Plan" for British aerospace, a report being prepared for the Cabinet by an inter-departmental Whitehall committee headed by Sir Robert Marshall, should go some way to meet the Air League's complaints.

## Miners get tough

By KEITH HARPER

Miners may ban overtime from November 1 and strike at a later date.

This threat follows a meeting yesterday of the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers which decided unanimously to recommend to a special delegate conference on Thursday the calling of the ban and a withdrawal from all consultative machinery.

A ban on overtime, if it lasted for some weeks, could have a telling effect on stocks of coal but would not damage the union financially. "There is a hell of a lot of coal being produced on overtime—perhaps too much," said Mr Joe Gormley, NUM president.

NUM officials say stocks of coal are maintained by the amount of overtime worked. The Coal Board claims that a ban on overtime would not be

an immediate problem, although it says overtime is equivalent to just over 15 per cent of work done a week.

Next week's conference will also be asked to give the executive the authority to call a strike. A ballot would have to be taken and the result would not be known until early December. Mr Gormley made it quite clear, however, that members would not receive strike pay.

The union has about £1 million for such a purpose, but this would be used up within a week. A more likely tactic would be to call selective strikes in militant areas like South Wales, Scotland, and Yorkshire.

The union executive rejected the NCB's offer of £1.50 a week already rejected, for surface workers and £1.75 for all other grades. The offer would have cost the NCB an

extra £27 millions, and amounts to just over 7 per cent. It is thought the Board will improve its offer, which might give lower-paid workers increases of up to 11 per cent. Those on higher pay would receive less.

The national executive of the Bakers' Union yesterday rejected a pay offer and threatened to strike. The offer amounted to £2 a week for men and £1.75 for women. A meeting with the employers on October 28 has been arranged.

The London dock branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union voted 3,137-1,239 in favour of an offer which means more than £40 basic pay a week for most of its members.

The National Amalgamated Stevedores, and Dockers have the NCB's offer of £1.50 a week already rejected, for surface workers and £1.75 for all other grades. The offer would have cost the NCB an

## Appeal on 'OZ' soon

By our own Reporter

The appeal by the three editors of "OZ" against their prison sentences for offences under the Obscene Publications Act will be heard in the Court of Criminal Appeal in the first week of November. Richard Neville, James Anderson, and Felix Dennis were sentenced in August to 15, 12, and nine months respectively. They were found guilty of publishing an obscene and indecent article—"OZ 28, Schoolkids' Issue." Mr Neville was also recommended for deportation.

At the time of the sentences it was reckoned that it would take six months before a transcript of Judge Argyle's summing-up would be ready.



## WATCH OUT FOR NADER

Ralph Nader, the controversial American consumer advocate, flies in this weekend at the invitation of The Observer. He is best known as the man who tries to keep industry on its toes and in the United States he has come to be feared by both industrialists and politicians.

More recently, he has criticised the safety standards of European motor manufacturers. But he is just as concerned about adulterated food, old people's homes and standards of service from banks and doctors.

Michael Davie has been in the US to study the Nader phenomenon. Read the first of his reports on Sunday exclusively in

## New attempt to stop fare war

The North Atlantic fares conference of the International Air Transport Association will convene in Lausanne on October 26 in an attempt to break the deadlock that will otherwise lead to open competition next year. The deadlock arose from Lufthansa's refusal to accept the elaborate compromise package of promotional fares agreed by the other Atlantic airlines in Montreal earlier this year.

## Benn says: Destroy barriers of secrecy

By our Labour Staff

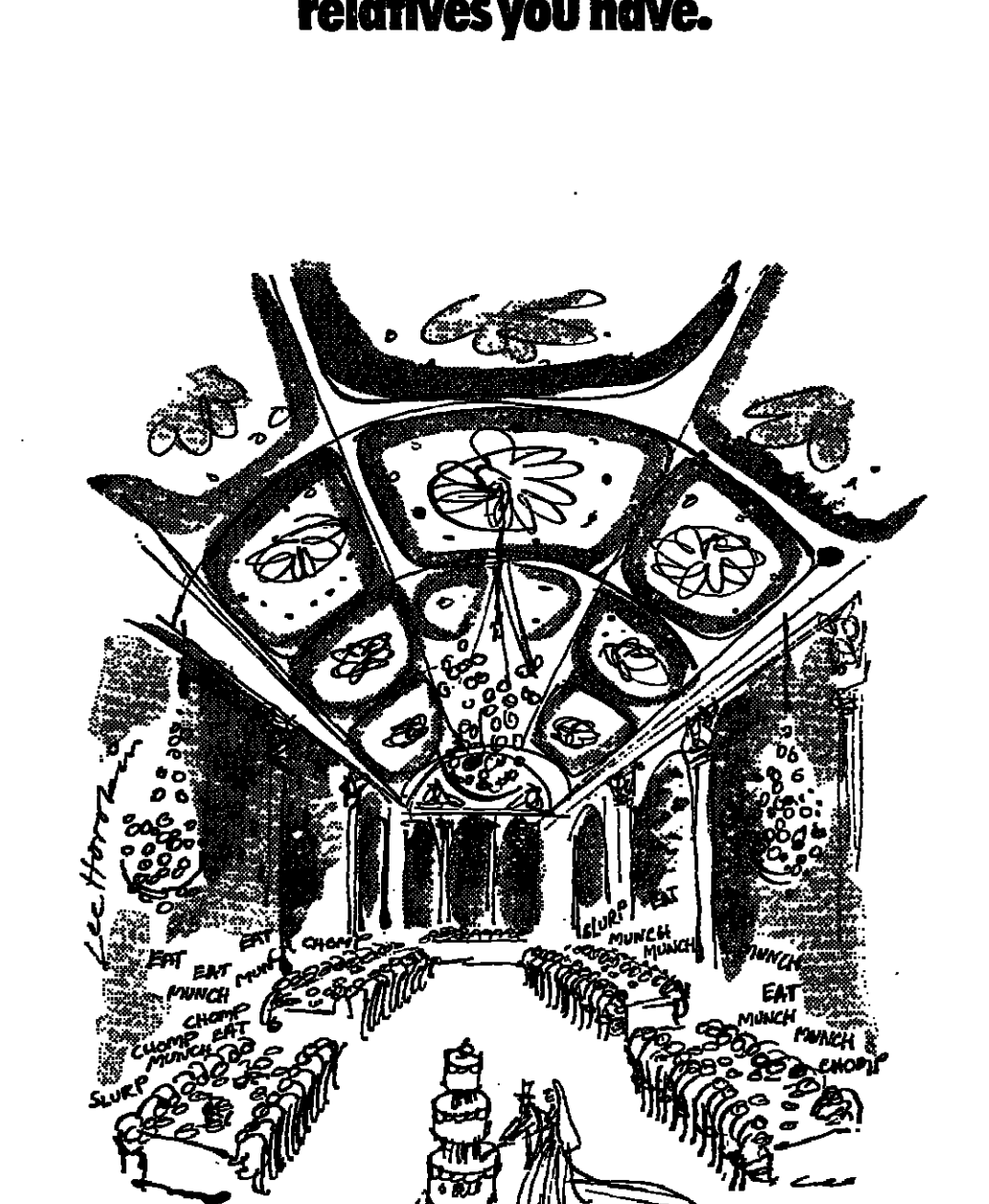
The barriers of secrecy which conceal much of the thinking of the Labour Party leadership must be torn down, Mr Anthony Wedgwood-Benn, new chairman of the party, says in this week's edition of "Labour Weekly."

People cannot shape the policies that affect them unless they know what is going on. "The Labour Party, nationally and locally, has in the past sometimes seemed obsessed with secrecy. The time has come to open up our work," he says.

Like the outgoing chairman, Mr Ian Mikardo, Mr Benn acknowledges the importance of the party conference. It matters, he says, however imperfectly some of its specific proposals may seem.

In a passage which must make some of his Shadow Cabinet colleagues wince, Mr Benn declares that the party leadership has got to be accountable for what it does at all levels. "The need for more party democracy isn't a mechanistic or constitutional issue. It is a major political question that we have to debate inside the movement this very year. This is the only way we can develop democratic responsibility."

## The Halifax. For the day you find out just how many relatives you have.



How a daughter's wedding can eat into your savings! And how glad you'll be you started to save with the Halifax all those years ago.

You don't have to tuck away a fortune: just a little bit extra put aside each month will grow—and keep on growing—thanks to the interest the Halifax gives you.

That way you won't have to get solemn about the cost on the happiest day of her life.

**HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY**  
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It's always nice to know it's there



# Shipbuilding and engineering unions at York Unions Impatience at in talks 'delay' over on BSA wage claim

National officials of the trade unions with members at the Midlands motorcycle factories of Birmingham Small Arms are to meet their local officers on Wednesday to hear detailed reports on the likely effects of the company's decision to make about 3,000 workers redundant.

The meeting, in Birmingham, is expected to be a preliminary to talks between national leaders of the engineering unions and company spokesmen to see if large-scale redundancy can be avoided.

Apart from the sheer numbers involved, the BSA redundancy announcement, made last week, has caused serious concern among leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. After a meeting of the confederation executive in York yesterday the president, Mr Frank Briggs, said he and his colleagues were particularly disturbed because a high percentage of those likely to lose their jobs were skilled workers. The main danger seemed to be that many of those forced out of the industry would never return.

When national officials of the engineering union meet the company they are expected to place the blame squarely on management for the company's financial difficulties.

Nearly 5,000 BSA workers walked out of the company's factory at Small Heath, Birmingham, yesterday to join a march and protest meeting against the redundancies. Mr George Evans, the district organiser of the National Union of Vehicle Builders, told the meeting: "We will not tolerate the serving of notices on our members. The factory must be kept viable by help from the Government if necessary."

BSA cash deal, page 15

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY, Northern Labour Correspondent

The pay claim of £700 millions which faces Britain's engineering employers has become a source of dispute before negotiations even start.

Union leaders representing 2.5 million workers in the industry made clear yesterday their growing impatience with the employers' failure, so far, to respond to a claim which was tabled in detail two months ago. The Engineering Employers' Federation, which negotiates for about 5,000 firms, including some of the industry's leading companies, promptly denied any suggestion that it was dragging its feet over negotiations.

The irritation on the part of the unions, however, was a further sign of the tension between the two sides of the industry over a number of crucial issues. The executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which met in York, demanded a meeting with the employers as soon as possible to hear the response to a claim which the employers estimate will add about 40 per cent to costs.

The claim — the largest ever faced by employers in the industry — calls for big increases for all grades of workers, shorter hours, longer holidays, and improvements in some fringe benefits, including shift payments. The employers will certainly reject the claim in its present form. They have already told the unions that demands cannot be met.

The unions are anxious to know what the employers are

prepared to offer. The confederation president, Mr Frank Briggs, said the claim for a new pay agreement, to replace the one which expires at the end of this year, had been put forward early to allow ample time for negotiations.

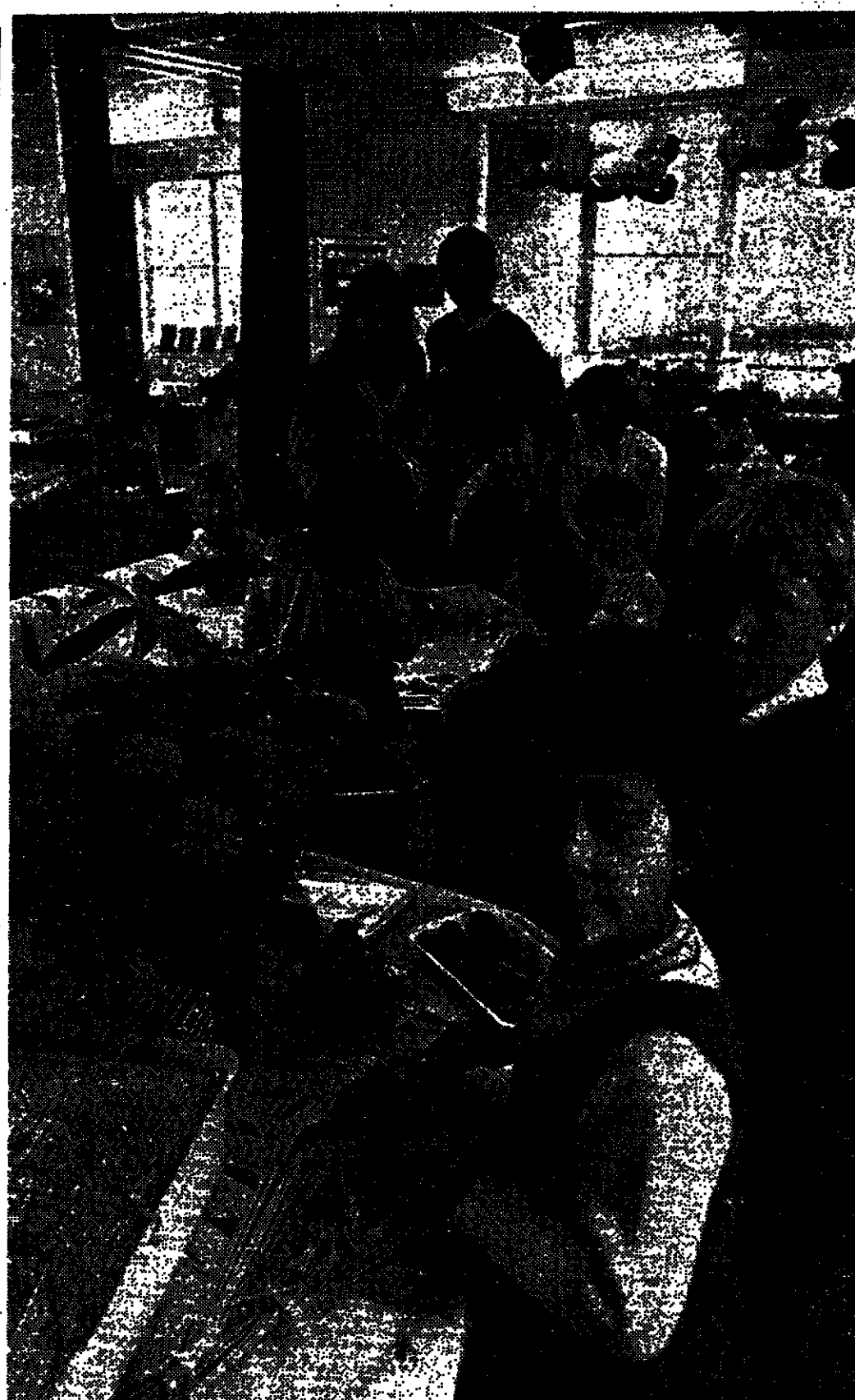
Mr Michael Bett, the director of the Engineering Employers' Federation, said the employers were dealing as quickly as possible with the most complicated claim they had ever received. All firms in the federation had to be canvassed for their views on a proposed offer and this was being done.

Complex problems

The employers are having to deal simultaneously with a pay claim on behalf of clerical workers and with the complex problems arising from the unions' decision to withdraw by the end of the year, from the existing procedure agreement for settling disputes in the engineering industry.

This is a protest against the employers' refusal, throughout three years of talks, to concede the unions' demands for a "status quo obligation" to be placed on the employers. This would prevent employers from making any disputed changes in working arrangements until full consultations had been held.

The employers want to retain the right to make some summary changes. The argument caused a breakdown in talks and unless there are new moves to reopen them the industry will have no formal machinery for settling disputes after the end of this year.



PLANTS interspersed by cages and tanks for birds, animals, and insects are displayed in the new building for Gloucester Infants' School, Peckham, South-east London. The single-storey rectangular building has an open plan arrangement of six linked teaching spaces which unfold three landscaped courtyards. It was opened yesterday by Mr Richard Baker, best known to the children as a storyteller on television.

## Injuries to beaten child 'terrifying'

A girl, aged 10, was made to strip naked and punched, thrown to the floor, and kicked, a murder was told yesterday. Lynn Andrews's mother was helplessly as her daughter was attacked by Ray Day, with whom she was living. Mr Henry Fox prosecuting, said at the Central Criminal Court.

Day (34), unemployed, of Middle Park Avenue, London, denied murdering the child in Mr Pownall alleged that Day "severely attacked" one of Mrs Andrews's four children by her marriage, causing fatal injuries. "He then took an overdose of drugs himself and was later found unconscious."

Mr Pownall said the trouble started when Day shouted that Lynn was late home from school at about 4.20 on May 11. He claimed she had been late back in the morning and that she must have been meeting someone. "In fact, she had been sent out to get the family allowance," Mr Pownall said.

Day tried to revive Lynn upstairs. He helped Andrews to bed, "who would appear she took a sleeping pill and so did defendant."

A post-mortem examination revealed a "terrifying" of injuries on Lynn. The of death was haemorrhage of the liver, and ruptured the large fold of the men which surrounds the inte then picked her up and started

## Judge unfair —taxmen dropped Spy drink case

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

An Appeal Court judge who accused taxmen of "pursuing" the taxpayer was being unfair, the Inland Revenue Staff Federation said yesterday.

Lord Justice Sachs said on Wednesday that the time had come "to curb the pursuit of the taxpayer by the taxman." He was commenting on a case in which a taxpayer had denied that he was liable to tax on £65,871 he received between 1942 and 1951. The tax inspectors had claimed that he had failed to establish the money had come from betting.

The Taxes Management Act of 1970 allows tax matters to be recalled as far back as 1936-7 if a case of fraud or wilful default is involved. The federation said "Revenue officers can only do what the law allows and requires them to do."

Mr Evelyn Hulbert-Powell, the director of the Income Tax Payers' Society, also disagreed with the judge. There should be no time limit if an alleged fraud were involved, he said. "If it is a case of an old indiscretion, inefficiency, inadvertence, or neglect we would say leave the unfortunate fellow alone."

The Inland Revenue in fact usually goes back only six years in assessments where some element has been overlooked. It works both ways: a taxpayer may not claim any allowance he should have had over six years ago. The Inland Revenue has about 9,000 assessors a year of "under-assessment" of business profits, and collects about £10 millions in unpaid tax.

## Policeman's courage praised

A judge yesterday praised the bravery of Detective Constable Ian Coward, Mr Justice Chapman told the jury at Oxfordshire Assizes at Oxford.

"How a young police officer continued to fight like a maniac is almost beyond comprehension. He showed tremendous courage."

He was summing up in the trial of a man accused of murdering Detective Constable Coward, who died in hospital four weeks after being shot in a street in Reading.

Peter George Sparrow (28), and Arthur William Skingle (25), both unemployed and of no fixed address, have denied the murder.

The judge said: "In a case of this kind, it is always easy, of course, to be emotional. One cannot read and hear the evidence you have had to hear without feeling sympathy for this man's family."

"It is difficult without feeling a sense of real horror that any person could treat this unarmed police officer in this appalling fashion. Do not let your emotions cloud your judgment. Judge this case dispassionately. Do not let your emotions run away with you."

The case was adjourned until today.

## Wilson drops complaint

Mr Harold Wilson is not pursuing a complaint against the London Evening Standard over an article on Tuesday which criticised his handling of security while Prime Minister. Mr Wilson placed the matter in the hands of his solicitors.

It is understood Mr Wilson is not pursuing the complaint in the light of an editorial in the newspaper on Wednesday.

Drinking charges at Oleg Lyalin, the KGB defector, were withdrawn yesterday.

Mariborough Street, London, a application made by a representative of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The charges were of while unfit through drink falling to give breath and a story specimens. Lyalin arrested early on August 1 Holiday in Tottenham Road, London.

Lyalin, described as a delegate of West Hill, a gate London, appeared in later that day. He was mandated on bail in the surety of Mr Aleksandr A. mov, of the Soviet Embassy, he failed to answer when due to appear on September 30.

Yesterday Mr D. G. Williams counsel for the DPP told magistrates, Mr John Hay "The Director of Public Prosecutions, to whom the case has been referred, has considered the papers and has consulted the Attorney-General."

"The decision has been reached by the DPP and the Attorney-General is not in the public interest these proceedings to continue."

## Six book in search of prize

SIX NOVELS have been listed for the third Booker Prize for fiction. They are: "The Big Chance" by Thomas Kilroy, "Briefing a Descent into Hell" by J. G. Ballard, "In a Free State" by W. S. Maugham, "St. Ignace" by Mervyn Jones, "Goshawk Squadron" by Derek Robinson, and "Palmyre at the Claremont" by Elizabeth Taylor.

The winner will be named on November 23. The judges are: John Galsworthy, Lady Antonia Fraser, Sir Philip Toynbee.

## Divorce suit denial

Sir Harold Warner, aged 52, the racehorse owner, is being cited as co-respondent in divorce petition. He denies the charge.

Captain Jack Mortimer Dennis, has named Sir Harold as his cross-petitioner for divorce from his wife, Joan Rosalind Mrs Dennis, who denies adultery, is suing her husband for divorce.

The Queen and Prince Philip often spend their wedding anniversary in November with Sir Harold and his wife Lady Rosalind. The couple have a great-granddaughter, Lady Nicholas, at their stately home, Lichfield House, Bedfordshire. The Wernhers married in 1917.

Sir Hugh Fraser, aged 34, chairman of the House of Fraser, was granted a divorce from his wife, Lady Patricia Fraser, aged 32, with a doctor's charge.

Princess Margaret cancelled all her engagements yesterday because of a cure through. The princess is said to be in the hands of her solicitors.

The Princess's husband, Lord Snowdon, is said to be in the hands of his solicitors. The princess is said to be in the hands of her solicitors.

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## Home Office explains why student was expelled

A Pakistani student who was refused entry to Britain to take a course in textiles at Bolton technical college was said by an examiner to have a knowledge of physics assessed at nil and a knowledge of mathematics which was 10 per cent of requirements. This is one of the reasons given by the Home Office for his expulsion.

Mr Ayaz Jahan Zaib presented a certificate from Pakistan which is generally recognised to be equivalent to "O" levels, but is different in some particulars from that held by the Bolton College.

According to the Home Office, Mr Zaib was detained by its Immigration Branch when he landed at Heathrow Airport, London on September 19, and was examined there by an unnamed assessor from Uxbridge technical college.

Bolton college said they would accept the assessment of the Uxbridge examiner. His written report said that Mr Zaib would require a year's tuition to bring him up to "O" level standard. Bolton accepted the decision, and Mr Zaib was refused admission, the Home Office states, on the grounds that the immigration officer was not satisfied that he was a genuine and realistic student.

After representations from a lawyer acting for Mr Zaib, the Home Office agreed to postpone his removal from Britain to allow a Bolton examiner to come to London.

On September 28 (after Mr Zaib had been here for nine days) they told his solicitor that unless he took positive action before that afternoon Mr Zaib would be sent home. Later, the Home Office says, Bolton college telephoned to say that they could not send anyone down before October 1, and that in any case they considered it a waste of time in view of the Uxbridge examiner's report.

When told that Mr Zaib was to be expelled at 4.15 p.m. that day the Bolton college said that as far as they were concerned that ended the matter.

## NUT fears 'third division'

Trainee teachers would be relegated to the 'third division' of a severely competitive higher education league if rumours of the intended recommendations of a teacher training inquiry were true, Mr Edward Britton, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, told a NUT dinner last night.

He had been so disturbed that he had written to Lord James of Rushmore, chairman of the committee of inquiry, asking for another meeting. "If the rumours are true, the teaching profession is in for the biggest disappointment it has received in this century," he said.

The James Committee's findings are not expected to be published until early next year. But according to a report in the "Times Educational Supplement" last week, the committee

is proposing that colleges of education should be made a separate sector of higher education, and links with universities through area training organisations would be severed.

According to reports, students would take a two-year general diploma in higher education before going on to a two-year professional degree course, instead of the present three-year course.

Mr Britton criticised particularly "the proposed hiving-off of a large sector of teacher education into a kind of liberal arts college." The committee, instead of bringing intending teachers into contact with vital developments in the mainstream of higher education, appeared to be relegating them to the third division.

Whatsoever the blandishments in the glossy prospectuses of the new two-year colleges, students would seek entrance first to the universities, falling that to the polytechnics, and falling that to the two-year diploma in higher education, which appeared to be intended for the basic qualification of very many teachers, he added.

The proposals would produce a two-tier system in which teachers who found themselves in the lower tier would be less well prepared for their job than many were at present. If there was an element of truth in the rumours it would be wrong to

give the impression that any proposals along such lines would be acceptable, he said.

The rumours were also criticised by Professor Alec Ross, Director of the School of Education, Lancaster, in the "Times Higher Education Supplement."

He says the Government may see short-term advantages in taking the colleges of education out of the university orbit, especially if that makes it possible to avoid expanding the universities. "But for the teaching profession, separation of the colleges into a third sector of higher education would be disastrous."

"Teachers' World" yesterday accused Mrs Margaret Thatcher of being the most "insignificant" Education Minister of the post-war period. It said in a leading article headed "The Lady of Curzon Street," that Mrs Thatcher was the only person in Whitehall who could be blamed for the neglect of education since the general election.

Her action over comprehensive schools and her "penny pinching" over school meals and milk had added to the un-nerving feeling that she saw the education service merely as a piece of administrative machinery which required only occasional adjustment, the article said.

Miss Barbara Mayo, aged 24, the schoolteacher who left her home in Hammersmith, London, in October last year to hitchhike to Catterick, Yorkshire, and was found strangled in a wood beside the M1, was murdered, an inquest decided in Chesterfield yesterday.

Mr Owen Parsons, a solicitor who has acted for the trade unions, said that the Act permitted a closed shop, but if an employee decided not to remain in a union an employer might be forced to sack him.

It was unfair to discriminate against a man for exercising his basic right to choose whether to belong to a union, and employers would be highly vulnerable in these types of cases. A number of victimisation claims could follow.

The legal profession could, however, offer a great deal in making the Act work. There was no doubt that settlements could be negotiated across the table which would never be achieved before an industrial tribunal.

The Industrial Relations Act was a "very difficult, experimental, and dangerous piece of legislation," Mr Donald Haslam, the National Coal Board's legal adviser and solicitor, said yesterday.

He told the Law Society's annual conference in Folkestone that solicitors should not stop at advising on law, but should also understand the human problems of labour relations. The criteria in the Act cover-

## Falls Rd. Side Story

RELIGIOUS HATRED in Northern Ireland stood in the way of a romance between a Roman Catholic schoolboy and a Protestant girl, so they fled together from Belfast to England.

William Steele, aged 19, and Deborah Dowry, aged 16, an apprentice hairdresser, had been courting for about a year when their parents said they must not meet again because of their different faiths.

Their runaway romance ended in a Leeds court yesterday, when they admitted stealing four from a shop at Leeds.

Mr Malcolm Sorkin, defending, said: "They are Romeo and Juliet 1971-style. They have acted with the same immaturity as their historical counterparts. They have run away and, when the need has arisen, have stolen food."

Detective Sergeant Sean Mackenna said the couple had learned their lesson. "I feel this is a case of two young people who have let their romantic association go to their heads."

The stipendiary magistrate, Mr John Randolph, giving them each a conditional discharge for one year, said: "I understand the difficulties that exist for you back home, but nonetheless I think it is the right place for you."

William, of Roselawn Way, Belfast, and Deborah, of Fairview Park, Whitehall Road, Newtonabbey, Belfast, admitted shoplifting and asked for four similar offences to be considered.

As they left the court with Deborah's father, William said: "We are going back to Belfast, and I hope we can sort out our difficulties there."

## Schoolteacher murder victim

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Tory Conference: Brighton 1971

REPORTS by John Cunningham, Dennis Johnson, Bernard Pratt, and John Windsor.  
SKETCHES by Gibbard. PHOTOS by Peter Johns

# CBI price plan 'is bound to succeed'

THE CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber, told the conference that the CBI's initiative to control prices was bound to succeed because it was devised by industry itself and had the support of 90 per cent of top companies. He was replying to the debate on the economy, during which the conference passed a resolution welcoming changes in the tax structure and urging an expansion of the Gross National Product.

THE DEBATE on economic policy and taxation was opened by Mr E. A. Beard (Swindon), who moved a motion welcoming the Government's radical plans to alter the tax structure and the reductions achieved, and urging continuing efforts to expand the Gross National Product. He argued that the tax system had been growing too complicated and too restrictive, and that much of it was Socialist in design.

Mr Peter Suttors (Ruislip-Norwood) moved an amendment which simply added the words "and reduce unemployment" to the end of the motion. He said that the Government must, however, show great concern about the present level of unemployment and by passing this amendment the conference could assure the Chancellor that food would be exempt, he would reconsider his opposition. So far the Chancellor had said only that food would be "relieved" of the tax, whereas the late Mr Iain Macleod had promised that food, except in a few specific cases, would be exempt.

Mr John Alden (Birmingham Edgbaston) said that if there was one industry which had flourished under Labour it was taxation. Indeed the country had been staggering along for 30 years on the basis of one of the highest levels of direct taxation in the world. He pleaded especially for a reduction in death duties, which were making death too expensive. "What chance have people to pass on money to their children?" he asked. "I know one Midlands industrialist who after years of hard work left for Switzerland. If he had stayed in this country and died, it would have cost him £12.5 millions for the pleasure of doing so."

Lieut-Comdr Noel Pawley said he felt compelled to speak against the motion because it was ever increasing anxiety between now and October 28, Mr Shore told a constituency meeting in Stepney last night. "Their great summer propaganda offensive has failed. Not only has the British electorate, with that steady common-sense which it is famous for, rejected all the blandishments and threats that the Government's Euro-fanatics can devise, but the Labour Party and the TUC have now both decided with overwhelming majorities against the terms of entry."

Although it was accepted that Mr Shore could break with their parties over major issues, many MPs were asking whether it was right to defy the people too. "The question is whether it is right to vote for a Government which itself is cynically dedicated to deny the people the right to decide their own future."

Mr Heath and his Whips will have to do their arithmetic and ever increasing anxiety between now and October 28, Mr Shore told a constituency meeting in Stepney last night. "Their great summer propaganda offensive has failed. Not only has the British electorate, with that steady common-sense which it is famous for, rejected all the blandishments and threats that the Government's Euro-fanatics can devise, but the Labour Party and the TUC have now both decided with overwhelming majorities against the terms of entry."

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The Conservatives were the party of responsibility, he said, and added: "Let's trust private enterprise. Let us trust the British Mum and Dad. Let the taxation system should leave them enough money to make their own decisions."

Mr Hugh Simmonds (South Buckinghamshire) said it was the Government's duty to look to the well-being of the industrialist, the entrepreneur, the man of enterprise and adventure—in short, the man of excellence. He said: "We must look long and hard at the way we tax them. If they are discouraged from working this country must suffer."

There was applause when he said income was not "unearned" if people chose to put their capital at risk. Describing estate duty as a vicious tax, he added: "There is nothing wrong with inherited wealth. It has done this country a great deal of good in the past." (Applause.)

Mr Michael Clarke (Finchley Young Conservatives) feared a return to "stop-go" once the economy had refloated. It was essential that the exchange rate of our currency should be as flexible as possible.

Mr Bryan Phillips (Arundel and Shoreham), said an employment rate of 96 per cent was "not a bad pass mark." Before there could be employment there must be some money, and there were still massive deterrents to the comparatively small employer. "To be liable to pay a man you have employed for a while a massive premium in a redundancy payment, not because you have failed to employ him any longer but as a penalty for having employed

him at all, is a disincentive to providing employment."

The Chancellor, Mr Anthony Barber, began his reply to the debate by listing the promises made in the Conservative election manifesto which had been filed, entirely or in part, in the first 15 months of office. Income tax had been cut, a simpler personal tax system was being devised, progressive reductions in income and surtax were under way, and Selective Employment Tax and purchase tax were on the way out and would disappear by April 1973.

He reaffirmed that the Value Added Tax, which will replace SERT, would not apply to food, except for items which were already liable to purchase tax. The Government, it seems, will decide nearer the day on the rate for VAT.

This catalogue of promises well on the way to fulfilment included the completion, within the next 18 months, of the biggest tax reform programme so far in this century. This would

involve a single basic level of 30 per cent for income tax. Already the top surtax rate had been chopped from 91.25 per cent to 75 per cent.

This Mr Barber said, was a measure which those in the ridiculous position of having both an overdraft and a large sum for the publication of memoirs — would surely appreciate.

In response to a plea made by a widow earlier in the debate, the Chancellor promised that he would consider the problem of the burden of estate duty on a surviving spouse thrown in as a careless footnote. The delegate had asked that a house should be exempt from death duty.

Then the catalogue continued, with Mr Barber giving the impression that he was leaving no financial stone unturned. On investment income, he said that the first slice of this he did not say how large a slice — would be charged at the same rate as personal tax. The Government was also reviewing the whole system of company taxation, and it had no controls on hire purchase sales.

"All in all, it has been quite a year." There had even been time to suggest a few ways for reforming the international monetary system — this was thrown in as a careless footnote.

The next result of these changes was a reduction of £14,000 millions in tax revenue in a full year. This contrasted with a boast made two years ago by his predecessor, Mr Roy Jenkins, that he had increased the first slice of this he did not say how large a slice — would be charged at the same rate as personal tax. The Government was also reviewing the whole system of company taxation, and it had no controls on hire purchase sales.

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The difficulties with both prices and unemployment were inherited from the Labour Government. On polling day in June last year, the unemployment figures were published and showed the highest rate for a June for 40 years. In the same month, the cost of living was also accelerating at its highest rate for 20 years, when a Labour Government was also collapsing. "Every Labour Government goes out of office in a blaze of rising prices," he said.

"We do not carry the blame but we carry the heavy responsibility for having to deal with an unacceptable level of unemployment and severe inflation," Mr Barber said. The cause of this was that the workers had priced themselves out of a job. The rises in labour costs meant that less capital was available for investment in factories and machinery.

In particular, a handful of militants — unrepresentative of

most of the work force — had exploited the situation. They believed that whatever the merits of a dispute, it always paid to strike. This was a belief encouraged by the incompetence of the previous Government.

The most tragic aspect of unemployment involved workless school leavers, for whom prospects were dim. Mr Barber said that everyone out of a job should encourage those who were working not to jeopardise the position further by making unreasonable pay claims.

The Government had introduced specific and substantial measures to create employment. These included depreciation grants to the service industries, incentives to attract industry to the development areas, and a £160 millions worth of capital works projects to offset joblessness this winter.

In spite of claims to the contrary made last week by Mrs Barbara Castle, serious steps were being taken. Already these were beginning to succeed. The CBI price-holding initiative had attracted the support of 90 per cent of the top companies who had agreed to hold down rises to within 5 per cent of the next year, and nationalised industries had agreed to match this.

The CBI plan was bound to succeed, Mr Barber said, because it was devised by industry itself and was not imposed by the Government from outside. He was encouraged also because the prospect of a steady economic situation enabled the Government to encourage a faster growth rate.

Mr Barber said that living standards had stagnated after six years in which Budget after Budget had brought higher taxation. The British nation had become confused and disillusioned. The Labour Government now recognised in their hearts that they were years of failure.

After 16 difficult months, the economy is beginning to recover and our nation once again has reason to hope for the future. Taxes were down, interest and mortgage rates down, house building was moving, and most of the debts of the Labour Government had been paid.

"I have no doubt that in the following year the rate of increase in the cost of living will come down and unemployment will come down," he said.

During the past month, in meetings the Finance Ministers of the Six and the Committee for Economic and Monetary Union, he had found a recognition that Britain was no longer a pauper. Britain was regaining her lost strength and repute. He was proud to be British.



Barber



Thatcher

area where it was most needed.

She said some criticism had been made about the raising of the school leaving age to 16. But she felt that many of those who opposed it would not do so if they could see the children in their final year would learn something to help them in coping with the world outside. She was aware of the criticism, and new curricular programmes were being drawn up which would have to be sent to the teachers in the schools.

However, 91 per cent of those leaving school at 15 had neither "O" levels nor CSE certificates, and only 7 per cent of those leaving at 16 had these qualifications. Many of these children were capable of passing those examinations, and future generations would need all the education they could get to face all the rapid changes in society now taking place.

She asked education authorities who wanted to abolish selection before the age of 16 to consider smaller comprehensive schools, which could have a more satisfactory atmosphere for adolescents, and which tended to have a more stable staff. Many had been proved to work very well. She was not an advocate of size for its own sake.

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He pleaded especially for a reduction in death duties, which were making death too expensive. "What chance have people to pass on money to their children?" he asked. "I know one Midlands industrialist who after years of hard work left for Switzerland. If he had stayed in this country and died, it would have cost him £12.5 millions for the pleasure of doing so."

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## Aid for 'squalid' schools soon

CONFERENCE supporters suggested a resolution suggesting full benefits from the national system could be achieved only by first establishing a sound basis in primary education. The Secretary for Education and Science, Mr Margaret Thatcher, said it was her top priority to try to get rid of the squalid primary schools which showed that 20 per cent of primary pupils were below the required standard at the transfer age. This, he claimed, was no better than the situation more than 20 years ago.

The first priority had to be for better education for young children. The Labour Government had shown how wrong its policies were by a suggestion made at its conference last week that degree courses should be provided for dustmen.

The case for higher education was put by Mr Ian Irwin (Gillingford), who opposed the motion. He said that too many

providing books. Many local authorities spent less than half the amount on books recommended by the Association of Education Committees and the National Book League.

This was reflected in the inability of many children to read and write adequately when they transferred from primary to secondary schools. Dr Denney quoted figures which showed that 20 per cent of primary pupils were below the required standard at the transfer age. This, he claimed, was no better than the situation more than 20 years ago.

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students were applying for university courses which had an academic rather than a practical orientation. This trend should be redirected to help produce future leaders of the country.

He went on to suggest that loans instead of grants should be made to university students to help bear the burden of spending on education, with the possibility of lower loan repayments being offered to students who went into teaching in areas where it was difficult to attract staff.

On the control of student union funds, Mr Ian Wood (Sheffield University) said that many students objected to money being given to the Black Panthers, to a strike fund, and to pay the fines of demonstrators. He wanted a registrar of student unions to be appointed to ensure that student officials did not make contributions to this type of political cause.

Mr John Scofield (Stretford) was cheered and applauded when, in breathless speech, he accused many education authorities of being run by their chief education officers. He said that in Lancashire, for example, 30 education committees were being pressed to reorganise for comprehensive education as though Mr Edward Short's 1970 Bill had become law. Systems of selection were dismissed as "not county policy," even though Lancashire was Conservative-controlled.

"They would not allow a debate on Mrs Thatcher's 1970 circular. How do they get away with it? They make it a personal matter. The county council, along with the education chairman, if their policy is changed, Mr Scofield said that Conservatives who supported comprehensives were more stubborn than Socialists, and he attacked the weak-kneed Conservative-controlled committees.

The Secretary for Education, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, stressed the importance of replacing old primary schools of 5,000 to 6,000 of which were built in the past century and many of which were unfit. "It is my top priority to get rid of these schools and replace them with good ones," she said.

Labour had spent only £16 millions on improving primary schools over six years. The present Government would spend £170 millions over four years "to break the back of this problem."

Mrs Thatcher referred to criticism of what she called the "milk policy." She said savings had been needed to help to pay for the enormous expansion in the education programme.

Most parents could, and would, be prepared to pay 10p a week for their children to get a pint of milk a day for their children, provided the local authorities put it on sale, as they were empowered to do. A circular had gone to local education authorities, making it clear that milk could be sold in both primary and secondary schools.

On provision for nursery education, Mrs Thatcher said that this was an extremely expensive process, and would have to be spread, for the present, over the deprived

to visit Ulster as an "urgent priority" is only to instil confidence in the decent people that most of them are.

Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, said that the two problems in Northern Ireland, of security and politics, called for simultaneous but different remedies.

There were no illusions anywhere about the gravity of the problem. The toll of death and injury to soldiers, men, women and children, and the mounting toll of destruction all flowed from the IRA's violent campaign which was aimed at destroying organised life in the province. "I find it difficult to find words to describe the depths to which these people will go," he said.

He hoped to weary people there to the extent of withdrawing the army.

Northern Ireland would remain part of the United Kingdom as long as it was the wish of her people. And as long as Northern Ireland was part of the United Kingdom, the army would do its duty there. Doubt and hesitation played into the hands of the terrorists and gunmen.

He praised the army and said that with improving intelligence it was making progress all the time. "More and more members of the IRA are being put where they ought to be—behind bars."

The Ulster Defence Regiment was a force of immense value. "The UDR, expand the UDR," he said. "This is the way to go about it." He said he could not accept the concept of a third armed force. "There is no room in the United Kingdom for any armed force other than the forces of the Crown." Paying tribute to the police, he said that in many ways they were the hardest task of all.

The Government had been right to support the Northern Ireland Government's policy of internment. "Internment, imprisonment without trial, is a hideous thing, but it is no more hideous than murder and bombing. Society is entitled to protect itself in this way. Of course, I prefer to see them brought to trial; but it is a simple fact of life that with terrorism rampant in many parts of Northern Ireland, you cannot bring these men to trial."

He added: "No one is advocating that we should deliberately let gunmen back on to the streets of Belfast to continue their campaign of murder against the British Army."

The programme of reform was being magnificently pursued by Mr Faulkner's Administration. But even with the fulfilment of the programme the army still felt that they could never participate in their system of government.

Where there was no prospect of a change of parliament, the minority community felt that they had not got the opportunity to which they were entitled. "The reason for this is the talk which has been initiated to find ways of reaching agreed solutions, so that the majority and minority could be guaranteed a permanent place in the life of Northern Ireland."

It was important that the minority should join the talks. They had refused to do so unless internment was abolished, but they must know perfectly well, Mr Maudling said, that gunmen would not be released on to the streets. By refusing to participate they were heading for ultimate disaster. Progress could be slowed down only by a refusal on their part to talk.

The fears and resentments of generations should be swept aside, he said. "Even the gunmen must believe that the border is not a live issue." Who wanted to bomb a million Protestants into a united Ireland? He called for a "massive effort to bury old fears and hatreds and bury this old issue of the border."

There should be united opposition to the gunman. It was hard to see how any other road could end other than in bloodshed and disaster.

The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

## Ulster terrorists sink to the depths, says Maudling

Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, was cheered at the debate on Ulster. He said it was difficult to describe the "depths of evil" to which terrorists had sunk. In an agency resolution, the conference affirmed its support for Government's determination to "defeat the terrorist campaign of murder and destruction in Northern Ireland."

Mr Barry Porter, of Birkenhead, said his experience as a candidate in the recent Liverpool Scotland by-election had convinced him that electors could forget their differences as Protestants and Catholics and vote instead for people and parties. The Scotland division had once been known as "little Belfast."

He said the army could not defeat the terrorists while a very large group of the Roman Catholic community passively accepted murder and terrorism. He believed that 85 per cent of the Roman Catholic population was waiting to see if the forces of law and order were going to succeed before the Catholics backed the Government.

They were also waiting to be convinced that their religious beliefs were not going to be an automatic disqualification for participation in the public and political life of the province. (Applause.)

Mrs Lesley Lindsay (Ulster Unionist Council) said: "Our Government has fallen over backwards to bring about reforms: our enemies have shown that they are not interested in reform, only in revolution. We in Ulster are at war—a war against evil."

She was defending the whole British people. "Make no mistake, if we are defeated in Northern Ireland, these people will not be satisfied until the whole of the British people are defeated, too." She added: "We have got to end the politics of the politics of peace."

Mr George Connolly (North Dorset), said his mother, living in Belfast, had said she was frightened even when she heard a car door bang. Such feelings of tension could give way to anger. Those who advocated the withdrawal of the army from Ulster should realise that they were giving encouragement to the terrorists and making the job of the army more difficult. He asked the Home Secretary

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There were no illusions anywhere about the gravity of the problem. The toll of death and injury to soldiers, men, women and children, and the mounting toll of destruction all flowed from the IRA's violent campaign which was aimed at destroying organised life in the province. "I find it difficult to find words to describe the depths to which these people will go," he said.

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Northern Ireland would remain part of the United Kingdom as long as it was the wish of her people. And as long as Northern Ireland was part of the United Kingdom, the army would do its duty there. Doubt and hesitation played into the hands of the terrorists and gunmen.

He praised the army and said that with improving intelligence it was making progress all the time. "More and more members of the IRA are being put where they ought to be—behind bars."

The Ulster Defence Regiment was a force of immense value. "The UDR, expand the UDR," he said. "This is the way to go about it." He said he could not accept the concept of a third armed force. "There is no room in the United Kingdom for any armed force other than the forces of the Crown." Paying tribute to the police, he said that in many ways they were the hardest task of all.

The Government had been right to support the Northern Ireland Government's policy of internment. "Internment, imprisonment without trial, is a hideous thing, but it is no more hideous than murder and bombing. Society is entitled to protect itself in this way. Of course, I prefer to see them brought to trial; but it is a simple fact of life that with terrorism rampant in many parts of Northern Ireland, you cannot bring these men to trial."

He added: "No one is advocating that we should deliberately let gunmen back on to the streets of Belfast to continue their campaign of murder against the British Army."

The programme of reform was being magnificently pursued by Mr Faulkner's Administration. But even with the fulfilment of the programme the army still felt that they could never participate in their system of government.

Where there was no prospect of a change of parliament, the minority community felt that they had not got the opportunity to which they were entitled. "The reason for this is the talk which has been initiated to find ways of reaching agreed solutions, so that the majority and minority could be guaranteed a permanent place in the life of Northern Ireland."

It was important that the minority should join the talks. They had refused to do so unless internment was abolished, but they must know perfectly well, Mr Maudling said, that gunmen would not be released on to the streets. By refusing to participate they were heading for ultimate disaster. Progress could be slowed down only by a refusal on their part to talk.

The fears and resentments of generations should be swept aside, he said. "Even the gunmen must believe that the border is not a live issue." Who wanted to bomb a million Protestants into a united Ireland? He called for a "massive effort to bury old fears and hatreds and bury this old issue of the border."

There should be united opposition to the gunman. It was hard to see how any other road could end other than in bloodshed and disaster.

The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

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Mr George Connolly (North Dorset), said his mother, living in Belfast, had said she was frightened even when she heard a car door bang. Such feelings of tension could give way to anger. Those who advocated the withdrawal of the army from Ulster should realise that they were giving encouragement to the terrorists and making the job of the army more difficult. He asked the Home Secretary

to visit Ulster as an "urgent priority" is only to instil confidence in the decent people that most of them are.

Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, said that the two problems in Northern Ireland, of security and politics, called for simultaneous but different remedies.

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They were also waiting to be convinced that their religious beliefs were not going to be an automatic disqualification for participation in the public and political life of the province. (Applause.)

Mrs Lesley Lindsay (Ulster Unionist Council) said: "Our Government has fallen over backwards to bring about reforms: our enemies have shown that they are not interested in reform, only in revolution. We in Ulster are at war—a war against evil."

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# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

you men can't fight the South African Pass Laws, us the trousers. We'll wear them.'

**THERESA MAIMANE talks to JOHN GOLDBLATT**

**'Sometimes it hurts more in England because you expect to be treated like a human being and you get shuffled off like a dog.'**



we went to Pretoria our men had to stay at home and mind the children." Theresa was born in Rosettenville, Johannesburg. When she was 13 her father was made headmaster of the St. Cyprian Mission School in Sophiatown, and the family moved there. "Just around the corner from Freedom Square, I said to myself then that if I ever joined ANC I wouldn't be just another member who fills out demonstrations and shouts slogans. I wasn't very political then. My mother, she was the political person in the house. She helped start the African Women's Council, and that's how she got involved in the ANC. My father—he's political in his own way. He was a member of ANC before it was banned, but he's a private kind of politician, not the kind of man who goes around addressing meetings. He's always refused to carry a pass of any form of identity, so he's been arrested quite a few times." When the Bantu Education Act was passed in 1953, Theresa and her mother persuaded her father to resign his headmastership. "That was when I was just getting into the swing of politics. Between me and my mother we decided Right! What right have we got to live the life we're living? A free flat at the mission, and my father on not a bad salary. How unfair can an African be to African children, to still head a school knowing that the kids aren't going to get anywhere at all? Not under Bantu

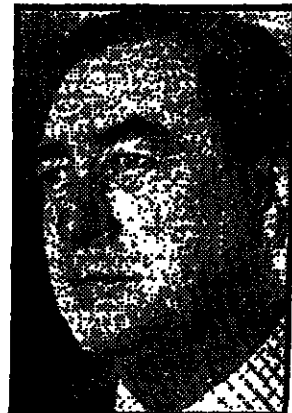
Education. So rather than work for a thing like that, we told him it would be best for him to resign. Of course, he didn't want to give up his career, but later—he was the only man in the house—home life was becoming impossible. He got his food plunked down in front of him; he found that nobody really wanted to talk to him. There was atmosphere, man! All we wanted to know was 'When are you resigning?' Persuasion. It was really twisting his arm. And it worked. Now he lives by giving private tuition." In 1959, married and with two daughters, Theresa was able to go to Ghana with her journalist husband. "That was when I started coming out to speak. Really, I'd just been a quiet wife before then. But in Ghana I started doing radio programmes, and I met Negro women—American Negroes. We had coffee mornings and I had to tell what South Africa was like. My side of it. And it was then I lost my inhibitions. But then the marriage wasn't working. Arthur came to London, and the first thing I thought of was home, sitting there with my people. So I took my kids, now three of them, back home. "I stayed a year, but it wasn't any good after tasting liberation in Ghana, and I wanted to leave again. My passport needed renewing so I applied, and they called me to the Department of the Interior in Pretoria. The morning of

my appointment they sent a GG (Government) car to collect me. A beautiful car, with a coloured driver. What a surprise! I thought I'd never see the light of day again. He took me on a tour of all the settlements, Vlafontein native township, Coloured township, Indian township, and he said: 'Look at all the things the Government is doing for the people. How beautiful everything is.' "When we got to my appointment he took me up in the front lift. Europeans Only! I got into this office where a man was sitting waiting for me. He shot up from his chair, a tall Afrikaner bloke, and shook hands. Then he offered me a seat. 'Sit down, sit down.' Most unusual things. I was trembling like a leaf. Cup of tea, and how was Ghana, and did I like being back home. Of course, I lied like a cheap clock. And when he asked me about Bantu Education I still lied, so he showed me a dossier headed Theresa Maimane where it was all down in black and white, how I'd persuaded my father to resign. What could I say? There was nothing much left to say, but the truth. Those Special Branch boys have got their heads screwed on. Three weeks later I had my passport valid for three months only. So I borrowed here and begged there, and came to England. And here's where I really became involved with ANC in a big way."

Her work here consists mainly of arranging for ANC speakers to tour the Americas and Western Europe, and mobilising support, both moral and material, among organisations in the UK. "Oh, there's racism in England too. The only difference is that in South Africa it's law. Here, there's nothing on paper. It's bad here. The police are pretty rough with coloured people, just like home. Only the other night a minicab driver wanted to overcharge me a pound. He threatened to drop me back where I'd come from if I didn't pay. I managed to get out of the car, but left a bag in there. The driver went to the police, and they sent a Panda-car to my address. They were waiting for me. 'Oh, you lot again, causing trouble,' they said. 'Pay the man,' they said, but I refused. I said I wanted my bag. They took my bag, man. They threw that thing on to the street. Not the pavement, the street! There are times when you feel home is better because you know what to expect. Sometimes it hurts more here because you walk into a place expecting to be treated like a human being and you get shuffled off like a dog. Shops, hotels, anywhere at all. "What do I like about life in England? My work is my life, and I can do that here. And also number one is education for my daughters. They get a fair deal. They've got the ability and they're allowed to use it. They'll go to

university. I wouldn't go back to South Africa because I feel shut in and hampered there. Here at least I can live where I can afford to. I can walk into any shop here. You walk into John Orr's in Johannesburg and ask for something, they don't show it to you or give it to you. They first ask 'Can you pay?' And in some stores Africans aren't even allowed to touch things. Yes, there's more freedom here, even though London's a cold and lonely place. There's freedom here. Of a kind. "Ah, you asked me about Women's Liberation, what I think about it. Yes—it sickens me to see a woman dashing home from work because his lordship must find her at home getting the dinner ready. Why can't he come home and do it? And it frees the kids as well to find that mum and dad are equally responsible. "But the abortion thing—I don't agree with that, that a woman should feel free to get an abortion without consulting her husband or lover. After all, someone else has come into it as well. There's someone else's feelings. But probably I'm too sensitive when it comes to things like that. "Once or twice I've had these women come in to talk to us, but I must say that African women are not terribly worried about this Women's Lib business. Our main problem is the liberation of our country."

**JOHN ARLOTT**



**Plonk is in the mind**

TERM plonk has come half circle. It is now used, with wry loyalty, of wine by its regular drinkers.

ing production costs, especially in the, and the regular increases in duty driven the prices of most good wines beyond the reach of many habitual drinkers. The wine trade in general one its utmost to keep some acceptable within pocket-range; and it has some unexpected barrels in the ss.

ages the normal wine-merchant's was of sherry, port, French, German, n, and perhaps Hungarian wines. Even immediate post-war influx of Algerian generally regarded as no more than a shift before the curtain would be red. Yet it never was and never will be some again. The chains and the bendent merchants in their different have both made strong attempts to put rave and traditional face on their mers enforced economy. Thus West- ter have Bordeaux red and white at 69p a bottle; the Peter Dominic Carafino at a litre; Victoria Wine-Tyler, the Nicolas oval (medium red), Vieux Ceps (full Sciatino (rose), Chassepré (medium a), and Lion D'Or (medium sweet white) t 81p a litre.

the toughest competition lies among the French wines. Victoria-Tyler have the Cortes range of five Spanish types at a bottle; Westminster the la Vista at Westminster the Portuguese Justina, kinds at 65p; Victoria-Tyler, Vinho de at 57p; Yugoslav Reislung is 69p at 72p, at Westminster. In either shop a ta offer may reduce many of these is by as much as 5p. eter Dominic offer a range of eight ish wines between 57p and 59p; and a isian red called Cap Bon, which has e a strikingly large number of friends, p. The Wine Society has also recognised demand to save pence on table wines the Moroccan El Douar (red) at 55p; Bulgarian Cabernet, 62p; a Lomona at 58p; South African Constant at the interesting Rumanian Cabernet de 60p; and three Spanish wines Rioja Valdepenas, both red, and the white Alavesa, all at 55p; and four Portuguese p. They have found nothing more distinc- nor more worth tasting, though, than

the Chilean Cabernet, a claret-type red at 69p.

The subject of British wines is apt to arouse heat, with allegations of wine snobbery on one side, lack of palate on the other. Without joining in, there exists a definition of wine which was framed by the trade in Britain. "Wine is the alcoholic beverage obtained from the fermentation of the juice of freshly gathered grapes, the fermentation of which has been carried through in the district of its origin and according to local tradition and practice." By this standard few true wines are produced in Britain where, by the lines of the lynchets still to be seen, vines were grown for wine in Roman times.

The Moselle-type Hambledon, produced in that Hampshire village and with an antique cricket bat on its label; and Adgestone, the white from the hamlet of that name in the East Wight, are among the few that would qualify. The English mead, the ginger and fruit "wines"—from apple and elderberry to strawberry—are excluded because they are not made from grapes. The more widely known and sold British wines are prepared from imported, dehydrated grape pulp which is, by a characteristically astute fiscal move to catch the drinker, customizable at 24p a hundredweight. This is the basis of the British sherry and port-type wines which give the most alcohol per penny on the British market; but they are not true wines because they are not made from native grapes—the pulp is usually Greek or other Mediterranean—and the making is not traditional.

Here the contention is savage. The rival Anglia and Old English ranges—three "sherries" and two "ports" apiece—and Whiteways' sherry run level at 59p; V.P. Three Star is 69p; the Low Strength 60p. The Co-op sell their Armadillo line—two "sherries" and a "port"—at 49p a bottle, equivalent to 60p a bottle. The local wine merchant says: "You would be surprised at some of the people who drink the British all the time." He notices, too, that the Matéus Rosé (85p) is an "occasion" wine for a lot of his customers.

Some experienced tasters find that the best among the cheaper non-French wines are the Spanish and Chilean. Ultimately we must all balance palate against pocket. The premier cru at 27 is a more pleasing wine than a Moroccan—next morning as well—but is one bottle "better" than a dozen? "Plonk" is in the mind.

**ATTER**

**How many babies is too many?**

SHOULD LIKE to express a dilemma which I feel, as a housewife and mother of a child, and also a part-time student of ecology. My academic study, with as special area as food and population, facilitates a familiarity with ecology and its prophecies which goes beyond (but includes) topical backlogs on the subject, such as Ehrlich's "population bomb." The concern which I have on the problem of over-population is shared, as I am sure everyone's concern should be, by emphasis on it in TV documentaries and press articles. My problem is a simple one to express: children are now 44 and 14 years old, and I am going through a phase familiar to me in my situation of feeling strongly that to have another baby, but should I run this to happen? Paul Ehrlich insists that any thinking couples in developed countries should limit themselves to two children. Western man uses up many of the quantity of irreplaceable natural resources—water, minerals, fuels, etc.—than his counterpart in underdeveloped countries, and at the same time, and as a result, pollutes the environment to a many times greater degree. It is therefore to an equal share the responsibility to future generations to give them a chance for survival; and this he can do by limiting his progeny to a number which no more than reproduces himself—two children per family, in fact, the outside.

But the abstract general point, which I abstractly fully accept, is tragically difficult to carry into my life. My friends are gradually becoming boring on the subject of their current or expected third children, and I grow increasingly doubtful, even bitter, about being of an "in-between" generation: those with three cannot be actively blamed, nor can they retract; those mothers of an enlightened future generation will hopefully be legally limited to two children (and may even be able to choose their sex, which would remove some of the doubts presently suffer from—mine are both girls).

My interest in ecology, therefore, is becoming consuming. From the academic point of view this is fine, but personally it leads to all-embracing brooding. My knowledge of the subject enables me not only to argue the case for population control, but also to be (increasingly) competent in all the reverse arguments—we are intelligent, we will produce children with a better chance, who will help future generations to save themselves, we will be able to afford them, etc. I should be interested and grateful to hear from others who have felt the dilemma I hope I have adequately set down here.—Yours faithfully,

Linda R. Stone.

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THE DUSSELDORF PROSPECT is to the avant garde what Venice was once to the establishment. In the few years that have passed since its initiation in 1968 it has become both an airing place and extraordinary family reunion for hundreds of young, or relatively young, artists breaking new ground all over the world. Yet at the same time the pomp and formality of Venice is avoided. The accent is very much on work in progress, and this is what makes it such a stimulating event.

This year "Prospect," under the title of "Projection," is devoted to one main direction: film, video and photography as art. What it offers is a unique opportunity to grasp the full spectrum of developments in this field, rather than the disconnected dribs and drabs we get here in fact the majority of those represented are artists who at one time or another could have been pushed into those tiresome and ugly labels: Process Art, Land Art, Body Art, Arte Povera, and of course, Conceptual Art. Now they have taken to film as a viable medium, and it's high time more notice was taken in England. The amount of attention video has received in Germany, particularly in the boom atmosphere of the Düsseldorf art scene, is largely due to the push and dynamism of three individuals: Konrad Fischer, gallerist, Gerry Schum, video-gallerist, and of course, Joseph Beuys, mythmaker.

Konrad Fischer started the gallery that was to propagate the image of Düsseldorf as an art hill of art activity almost four years ago, and with 5,000 marks. Since the flying over and installation of art objects—as both unattractive and economically impossible, he concentrated on subsidising the artist himself to come to his gallery and set something up, a common process now, but one which automatically led to a more exciting immediacy. With the journalist Hans Streiow he instigated the setting up of the annual "Prospect," aiming to find "the most economical survey of the latest tendencies in art." Coinciding in date as it does with the Cologne Kunstmarkt, it also provides a marked contrast to that sordid and exhausted mausoleum of gallery haunts, characterised this year by a superabundance of Twombly's from all parts of the globe and a

CAROLINE TISDALL in Düsseldorf

## Video ergo sum



lokey room of cardboard cartons assembled by Rauschenberg. "A place to find out about prices, not art," as Konrad Fischer says.

Fischer himself is very much an artists' impresario. He runs his empire in an unequivocally "in" sort of way, believing that the education of the public should be left to the public galleries. Art, he feels, can only be understood, his performance, "It has no function, it's just art. The extension of consciousness can come about through any new object, the moon on

television for example. Any art that sets out to expand people's minds is nothing more or less than education. Artists can't change society through their art as such, but through the influence they gain in the eyes of the public by means of their art."

Pioneering work in getting artists' films screened on TV as art works in their own right rather than as second hand reflection on TV was done by Gerry Schum. As long ago as April, 1969, German television screened a programme called "Land Art" made

by him and consisting of eight artists' films made specially for the medium. This was followed last November by 20 film works grouped together as "Identifications." BBC take note. Schum himself plays the rôle of technician, helping the artists to carry out their ideas without imposing his own. Recently he has renamed his enterprise "Videogalerie," but his marketing methods have taken an unpleasant turn. One of the greatest potentials of video is that it offers the possibility of very cheap and unlimited reproduction—another stab in the back for the exclusive art work. Schum has put videos by the better-known artists—Joseph Beuys, Mario Merz, and Gilbert and George among them—on the market in editions of four at very high prices. This looks dangerously like the same retrogressive step as overlooking both prints and multiples, and will hopefully not be followed.

In the words of Claude Lévi-Strauss "all the devices at the artist's disposal are so many signs... the function of a work of art is to signify an object, to establish a significant relationship with an object." In pursuit of the object the artist with cine becomes a traveller, gardener, scientist, philosopher, clown, chemist, sociologist, newshound or sportsman. In the hundreds of films at Düsseldorf there's a lot of nostalgia, a fair amount of romanticism, at times a degree of academicism in the striving for reality, and occasionally a sheer waste of good film, but this is more than balanced by the degree of concentration that a number have mastered.

Artists like Léger in his "Ballet Mécanique" or Viking Eggeling with "Diagonal Symphony" were in fact using film as a creative rather than interpretative medium in the twenties, but using it almost exclusively as abstraction—training the movement of objects or animated shapes. The films being made now are distinguished by an extraordinary concern with reality and perception. Reality is analysed, overturned, re-examined, interpreted or suspended, and in terms of art, film can obviously be an ideal means for this. Above all, it offers a new temporal dimension, a chance to focus on the immediacy of experience in the flow of time.

The Düsseldorf Prospect '71, at the Kunsthalle until October 17.

## Nijinsky, Clown of God

OLEG KERENSKY in Brussels

MAURICE BEJART's latest arena spectacular, now having a fortnight's run at the six-thousand-seat Forest National in Brussels, is in some ways his most ambitious and outrageous show yet. Taking Nijinsky as a symbol of Man aspiring to be God and Diaghilev as some kind of false God, Bejart uses electronic sound effects, readings from the diary in which Nijinsky expressed his religious mania, extracts from Tchaikovsky's *Pathétique* Symphony, and a large company of dancers in another attempt to create an overwhelming total theatre experience. In many ways it's like his "Baudelaire" and the opening scene recalls his "Bolero" and "Rite of Spring" (and, I'm told, his staging of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which I haven't seen). But Nijinsky being both a genius and a tragic figure, his death is comparatively recent and his wife being still alive, the whole thing has an extra aura of bad taste.

At first, it seems quite promising. "Inert, naked and faceless bodies cover the stage—all male, with rags over their faces and not actually naked, but wearing ugly briefs—and a huge automaton-like puppet enters at the top of a steep ramp. It is a giant-sized caricature of Diaghilev, escorted and partly manipulated by an ordinary life-size Diaghilev (Pierre Dobrych). The puppet's arm stretches out like a concertina and selects one body from the mass. Nijinsky (Jorge Donn) is born. The men come to life through a series of gymnastic exercises. Nijinsky is drilled and bullied by Diaghilev, and then presented with the *Four Seasons*, the Golden Slave, a Sylph-like ballerina and a whole corps de ballet of Sylphides. They all dance together, circling the enormous open stage, to a theme from the Tchaikovsky—effective yet also ludicrous. What a wasted opportunity to show some genuine scenes from the Diaghilev ballets! (Apparently it was originally intended to have film projections of the ballets, but this idea seems to have been abandoned.)

From then on complications set in thick and fast. There is a troupe of five clowns who serve no very evident purpose, except that clowns are always good for pathos and theatrical effect;

they are presumably justified by the fact that Nijinsky once described himself as a clown of God. Suzanne Farrell, looking like a southern belle in a pink dress and carrying a parasol, appears as Romola. Before long she is down to a shorter dress and then scanty bra and panties; dancing a *deux* with Nijinsky. (Her story not continued and she ends the ballet as the belle again.) The jealous Diaghilev puppet dismisses the dancers, one by one, till Nijinsky and Romola are off together alone, an effective ending to the first part of the spectacle.

The second part which follows with out a break, is infinitely more confusing. The Diaghilev puppet collapses and dies, with Nijinsky and the other dancers lying beside it on the floor, but the Spectre of the Rose dances alone and brings them all to life again. An enormous crucifix crashes and rises again, Nijinsky is crucified and comes down off the cross, and there are uses of grotesque soldiers (First World War), red-haired prostitutes in king boots, and horrific carnival character accompanied by voices intoning "sala sordide." I don't guarantee to have got these events in the right order—I've forgotten to mention the female serpent with an orange instead of an apple—as I can detect no logic in the sequence. But after four or five false endings we reach the final one—back to the pile of bodies with which we started, except that this time Nijinsky is in the middle, his hand, holding a rose, pointing up to heaven.

The show lasts two hours, the noise is frequently deafening (the superimposition of Pierre Henry's electronic sounds over the Tchaikovsky at supposably dramatic moments is particularly tiresome) and the message is obscure. Jorge Donn is extremely expressive and athletic as Nijinsky, though he moves more like a Bejart than a Maryinsky one, and Paolo Bonhuzzi does some very elegant classical dancing, though to little effect in this context, as the Spectre of the Rose. Suzanne Farrell manages to retain her sangfroid in a rôle which is an ironic reversal of her real-life rôle when she departed from New York City Ballet as a Folies Bergère revue "Nijinsky, Clown of God" is moderately successful; as a ballet or a work of art, it seems to me to be non-existent.

Suzanne Farrell in "Nijinsky, Clown of God"



## review

### FESTIVAL HALL

Meirion Bowen

### Boulez

PIERRE BOULEZ's first big concert with the BBC Symphony Orchestra since he became chief conductor drew a sizeable audience to the Royal Festival Hall, one that seemed to relish a demanding contemporary programme. It was well-planned, both in representing different facets of twentieth-century music which complemented and contrasted with each other, as well as introducing two relatively unfamiliar works by Edward Varèse—a figure whom audiences everywhere have been slow to accept.

The performance of Varèse's "Amériques" (here billed as the first in this country, though I imagined the French Radio Orchestra included it at a concert in July, 1968) was one I've awaited eagerly for some time. It confirmed impressions, gained from a record, of a score that is a compendium of possibilities, some of which are followed up here, others being abandoned or explored more thoroughly in later works. For some, this might mean a sprawl; and indeed, if you expect another "Rite of Spring" after hearing the very Stravinskian opening, you will be disappointed. "Amériques" changes its focus often: it could have become a Shostakovich symphony or a Bartók rhapsody or whatever. What makes it stick in the mind as something only Varèse could have written is the sheer sound of the score—the curious harmonies built out of instrumental timbres rather than any conventional chord-patterns, the elaborate textures that fuse an endless number of solo threads. It could easily lose its momentum in the hands of a less rhythm-conscious conductor than Boulez. I thought he overdid his French refinement a little, but it was nevertheless a reading that pinned one to one's seat.

"Amériques" was the first work

Varèse produced when he arrived in the United States in 1918. He finished it six years later. His earlier work he withdrew, though some of it was lost in a warehouse fire. He was soon to reject the huge orchestral canvas that "Amériques" uses (including 14 percussionists) in favour of more select instrumental groups. "Nocturnal" started in 1934 just before the composer's 15-year creative silence, then revised but never completed near the end of his life—is a shorter work that has affinities with "Deserts" (1954) and is also for medium-sized forces (though without electronics). Varèse here composed in his most bleak and compressed idiom. A treatment of words for Anais Nin's "House of Incest," it features a soprano voice that is set against various instrumental groups in ways comparable to the voice in his musique concrète piece, "Poème électronique." "Nocturnal" gives little away: the words are not elaborated upon so much as placed in a sparse mosaic background as essential blocks. This performance, however, was somewhat restrained and could have done with more dramatic projection.

### TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

### Coronation Street

TRYING TO RISE above such sordid horticultural considerations as Cucumber Foot Rot (did you know cucumbers got foot rot?) I thought it was something to do with not changing your socks. I had the romantic fancy recently of growing a bank landscaped by Shakespeare. Oh yes, I would say casually, as visitors staggered back, astonished at this unpleasant patch, that wild thyme, that's elegantine, those are cowslips because I don't know what oxalis are and that's a nodding violet. "The Dream," act two, scene one, I would add casually, having memorised it carefully.

I can only say that Albert Tatlock has ruined the whole idea for me utterly. As my grandmother, a right old boiler, used to say "I can forgive but I can never forget."

To my astonishment, quite the most entertaining thing I saw on television on Wednesday was "Coronation Street." The surprise, of course, increased the pleasure. I thought that, like Hamlet's father's ghost, it was doomed for a certain time to walk the night, but then I hadn't looked at it recently. There were very competent scenes of anger and sorrow, but I'll choose the comedy

because it is in shorter supply than anger or sorrow.

Albert Tatlock, urged to jazz up his proposed lecture on British carrots, had changed the title to "Shakespeare in the Garden." Having disposed of wild thyme and a heckler, Albert was asked by one of his small but select audience, a meek and melancholy man for a bit more Shakespeare as he'd had a lot of ill health lately. Albert rose to the request with "Where the bee sucks, there suck I and that brings me to garden pests."

It was at this point that I wet my spectacles and therefore had some difficulty reading the credits. But it says here that Susan Peat wrote it, which figures. I once knew a Mr Blossom who wrote a gardening column. Albert is Jack Howarth and the melancholy one, James Loftus, and I suppose you know all that about it. It is perhaps a little late in the day to be discovering Coronation Street. But, like the source of the Nile, everyone knows it is there but nobody has seen it, except the natives of Granada. You should pack a camel and go there sometime.

### QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Hugo Cole

### ECO concert

WHEN composers rearrange their own works, both old and new, sometimes manage to sound authentic to us: as with Walton's *Facade* and Ravel's *Mother Goose* suite. Not so in the case of most of the Beethoven self-arrangements we heard last year, nor in Copland's *Appalachian Spring*, played on Wednesday by the English Chamber Orchestra under Lawrence Foster in the original version for 13 instruments. The transparency of introduction and to the tunes, the counterpoints picked out so distinctly, and the many points of instrumental invention in the better known version. The trumpet-trombone variation sounded almost foolish on violins and violas, with flute and clarinet replacing orchestral violins in the rushing scales. It was originally a theatre work, and a more incisive harp type of orchestra pit-playing would have suited the music better than this elegant, slightly Frenchified English Chamber Orchestra performance.

I thought John Williams rather wasted on a guitar concerto by Giuliani, a well mannered early nineteenth-century

composer clearly determined to make the guitar into a respectable concert hall instrument. But the string accompaniment killed the gentle after-resonances of the solo instrument, so that we were left with the percussive attack of the harpsichord. Finally in the brief cadenzas we suddenly became aware of the individuality of instrument and player.

Mozart's D Major Divertimento K334 contains one of Kreisler's most famous show pieces (the first minuet and trio); it is well worth hearing in full for the prolonged singing of solo violin in the adagio and a remarkable pair of trios to the second minuet. No one knows just how much of the top line should be assigned to solo violin. And more might have been left to José Luis García, who played sweetly and with great elegance. Many formidably high and exposed passages were given to all six first violins, any of whom, no doubt, would have happily obliged as soloist; but in unison, they were clearly intended to be heard together and in tune with each other than to give free expression to anything they felt about the music.

### THE PLACE

Michael Billington

### Occupations

THE ROYAL SHAKESPEARE Company has launched its nine-week season at The Place with Trevor Griffiths' "Occupations," a finely wrought, deeply intelligent study of the nature of Revolution. Unlike "1789" (with which it makes a fascinating contrast) it manages to come out clearly on the side of working-class insurrection without sacrificing either its objectivity or critical detachment.

Set in Turin in 1920, it deals with a specific historical incident: the occupation by half a million men of major Italian factories after a lockout by the owners. Mr Griffiths uses the failure of this attempt at worker control to draw a fundamental lesson about the revolutionary process: on the one hand Kabachiev, the illiterate representative of the Third International, argues that the occupation must be the cue for a total proletarian uprising, but Antonio Gramsci, the Italian Communist leader, forcefully puts the case for a referendum before decisive action is taken. The play boils down to a dialectical conflict between these two men: the severe pragmatist who regards the working-class simply as a fighting army and the crippled idealist who believes any change in society must stem from

a love of the individual. And history proves the former attitude to be correct: revolution must be waged like war.

I admire the play very much partly because it draws general conclusions from a specific instance and partly because it makes the two men much more than a pair of stereotyped attitudes: you believe wholly in Kabachiev, masterminding the Italian operation from the hotel bedroom where he's confined with a dying mistress, and in Gramsci, the hunchbacked dwarf, combining a brilliantly sardonic oratorical style with a deep affection for the workers. Admittedly there is something schematic about Mr Griffiths' introduction of a chain of visitors (corrupt civil servant, police chief and Fiat tycoon) to the hotel bedroom but he has still pulled off a rare feat: he has written an unsentimental, particularised, study of revolution with a relevance to any number of twentieth-century situations.

With excellent performances from Patrick Stewart as the lonely, despairing Soviet representative and from Ben Kingsley as the bustling, likeable Gramsci, Buzz Goodbody's production gets this new season off to a stimulating and provocative start.

### ALBERT HALL

Robin Denselow

### Tom Paxton

EVENTUALLY, even the most honest, angry, and dedicated performer has to lose some of his fire. Tom Paxton, protest singer from the early sixties who moved on to become one of the most original and powerful balladeers of the entire contemporary folk scene—looks as if he is about to change course yet again. His solo concert at the Albert Hall on Wednesday lasted nearly 2½ hours—a pleasant change from the brief appearances by a lot of the major artists who have been appearing there recently. It covered the entire span of his song-writing career—right from "Rambling Boy" to his very latest material—and gave me the impression that he is slowing down slightly, is taking himself far more seriously, and could even be becoming over-ambitious.

Paxton's importance has always been for his lyrics—which were backed up, admittedly by simple and eminently singable tunes. His powers of observation and eye for detail created instant characterisation and exquisite miniatures—the junkie hooker in "Cindy's Crying," the dying soldier in Vietnam "Jimmy Newman," the minutely re-

corded diary of loneliness "Victoria Dines Alone." The best of his songs are theatrical—some from the point of view of one of the characters in his dramas. His latest songs, "Icarus" or "Song for Robert Kennedy," seem to be going back on all that. They are somewhat mawkish, dominated by the musicianship of his fine pianist Dave Horowitz, and tend to be limp in comparison with his earlier material.

### DUKE OF YORK'S

John O'Callaghan

### Mac Liammoir

WHAT COULD BE MORE unlikely than a celebration of Irish independence on the London stage while Britain endures what may be the last stages of the struggle? Yet here is Mr Michael Mac Liammoir in another of his one-man evocations bringing down the curtain to thunderous English applause with the names of Pearce and Connolly. W. B. Yeats transmuted the violence of independence into poetry that drew its grandeur from Irish myth and mountain. Mr Mac Liammoir does not therefore waste the tricolour too vigorously in anybody's face and British audiences will endure no greater pang than listening to Wagner in the blitz.

The poet's preoccupations with fairies early, and the occult late, make him a far-away figure for accurate recreation through dramatic readings. But Mr Mac Liammoir makes much of Yeats's imperious manner and petulant utterances: these he points up in well-observed contrast to the rank and file Irish. These include the peasants in Sligo—seldom good, and never simple—and the Dublin electrician. Here is the common place Irish paradox of the super-patriot in vivid contrast to the countrymen he is bent on liberating. Mac Liammoir sees Yeats through crafty country eyes as some old class of a Protestant proselytiser. And, of course, the young Mac Liammoir met the old Yeats to be confounded by the raised hand which he was not sure whether to kiss, shake, or bend the knee before. He did not, he recalls, genuflect before the master "because he wasn't even a Catholic." This is a good evening's theatre: it is as if the artifice of much of Yeats could be improved by more domestic contrasts—the shouts of the crowd for instance as Yeats wandered in imperial oblivion across the Dublin streets. And by a firmer anchoring of the poetry in its particular context. Some of these reviews appeared in earlier editions yesterday.

### ECONOMISTS' BOOKSHOP

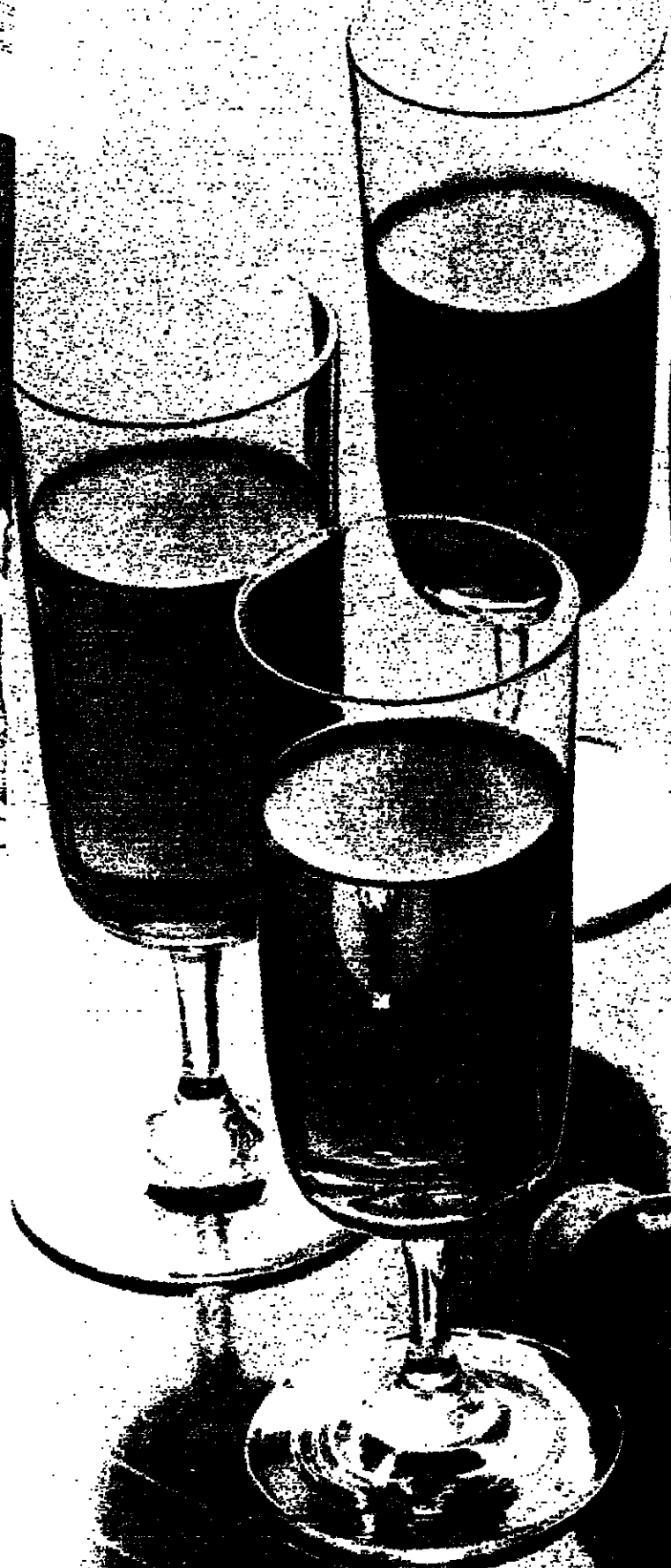
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## The hope and the reality

"Let us lift our eyes from the present situation," the Chancellor of the Exchequer said to the Conservative conference yesterday. It was only a linking sentence, but it might have been a text, an adaptation of the 121st Psalm for example. With nearly a million unemployed and prices still rising 16 months after the Government took office, it is not a comfortable time to look at the present. Much better concentrate on the past: on the undoubted failures of the Labour Government, on its "surrenders" to the trade unions, its failure to control prices, its contribution to rising unemployment. Or on the future when the Conservatives hope to reap rich rewards from their present economic policies, and when the nervous party workers hope to see some electoral bonus also.

Ministers spent too much of their time yesterday defending themselves in tired party political terms from the tired party political attacks of Labour. The serious charge against Mr Barber, Mr Carr, and Mr Davies is not that they are callous men who enjoy or are indifferent to the plight of the unemployed. It is that they have not yet found means to reverse the worst tide of unemployment since the war. Mr Barber thinks his expansion will work, and he thinks the tide on prices is turning. His remarks on a return of confidence in industry sounded more like a hope and a prayer than a conviction.

The Chancellor was able to point out that no British Government has ever taken so much action in a single year to create jobs. But that action ought to have been taken earlier. Mr Barber's arguments about workers who have priced themselves and their fellows out of a job have some validity. This Government has taken a number of necessary stands in the wages field since it came to office, and it will argue that until those stands achieved results, it could not afford to expand the economy.

There are two answers to this. One is that stagnation, which went much deeper than the Government or the Treasury expected or intended, has actually aggravated the wage-price inflation through under-use of resources. The Chancellor was late, probably by many months, in introducing his July measures of expansion. But the other answer is more fundamental and is a

matter not of economic tactics but of Conservative political philosophy. The battle to stop the violent upward spiral of wages was conducted against a background of the most sharply regressive measures in taxation and social policy introduced by any Conservative Government for more than 30 years. Yesterday's debate revealed how deep is the belief among the party rank and file in this incentive society. The Government has put all its eggs in that one basket, and has done so with the enthusiastic support of active Conservatives in the country. It had better work.

Mr John Davies's speech, primarily on the problems of the regions, touched on the same philosophy. What might have been a valid attack on the more obvious pieces of politicking by Mr Wedgwood Benn turned into a dogmatic assertion of the folly of industrial "salvage operations" and of any talk of State ownership, ignoring any tangential thoughts about what on earth Mr Davies has been up to in the Rolls-Royce and the UCS affairs. His speech is important as part of the whole philosophy of the Government. Mr Davies often seems less doctrinaire than his colleagues. But surely he knows that the underdeveloped regions of Britain are in for a long hard depression which will last long after the national economy has picked up. So why, 12 months after the Blackpool conference where he had his first great political success, is he still only promising and not announcing regional policies that he can believe in?

The most important political fact in Britain today is that Mr Heath's Government is so irrevocably committed to a policy of laissez-faire that its whole reputation is hung on the success of that policy. The party workers who shout for more and more tax cuts directed to the benefit of the better-off (or the more enterprising—choose your own phrase) had better realise this. The same party workers who blame bad publicity for by-election disasters had better realise that it is not publicity, not a lack of compassion which is damaging the Government's reputation. It is excessively dogmatic economic policies, and policies which up to the present have failed to deliver success. Small wonder that the Chancellor invited the conference to avert its eyes from today. He must be wishing fervently for a better tomorrow.

## The Bradford fire-raising

The result of the latest fire-raising in Bradford—three immigrant children dead and their mother and elder brother seriously ill in hospital—is tragic enough. But the tragedy would be even greater if the recent outbreak of arson directed against the homes of immigrants were to overshadow Bradford's generally splendid record in race relations. In the past five months there have been 13 cases of fire-raising, most of the victims being West Pakistanis, although they have also included West Indians and, in yesterday's case, Kenya Asians. At present the police admit that they have no idea who is responsible or what the motive could be, in which circumstances it would be easy to assume that the crimes were inspired by racial hatred. But even if that turns out to be true, it should not be allowed to distort the perspective.

Coloured immigrants comprise more than ten per cent of Bradford's population (about 30,000, mostly West Pakistanis, of a total of 290,000) but, in recent years particularly, racial conflicts have been virtually non-existent. For this much credit is due to the local police who were among the first in the country to set up a full-

time Community Relations Department, with the task of showing the immigrants that the natives were friendly and helping them to blend into the community. It is a measure of the department's success that the fire-raising episodes have not only caused its members obvious dismay but they came, as a spokesman put it, "as something out of the blue." Other parts of the country, heaven knows, have had race problems enough, whether they took the form of organised Paki-bashing or unsupported myths about the dropping of excrement through letter-boxes. Until now, however, Bradford has been happily free of such things.

The most widely-held theory in the city is that the fires are the work of a gang or mob but of one lone maniac, and the Community Relations Department hopes fervently that this will prove to be so, although even one such person is one too many. On his appointment last year, one of the city's first coloured magistrates said: "Bradford is the friendliest town in the whole country." One can only trust that this will continue to be true and, in particular, that the inhabitants—immigrants and otherwise—will continue to believe it to be true.

## A road by any other name

The suggestion that our motorways deserve a name rather than a mere number will appeal to the poetic soul of every motorist, though his sense of the practical may tell him that a good big number is quicker to spot on a signpost. But we do not have to discard the numbers in letting poetry have its head. Surely everyone making for Europe gets more of a lift by taking the Dover Road than the M2, even if they happen to be the same thing. The M40 is now one of the most handsome of motorways, yet all the more appealing for being the Oxford Road; and let us think of the M1, of blessed if still distant prospect, as the Cambridge Way.

Some roads have such personality that they acquire a name in preference to a number by some sure process of natural instinct—the Heads of the Valleys Road in South Wales, for example. Others, in the retrograde name of progress, seem destined to lose them. So the Great North Road is now more commonly called the A1, and the

old Great West Road will be abandoned in the mind as well as in use when it is replaced by the M4.

For the rolling English motorway we may not be able to aspire to the romance of the Golden Road to Samarkand, or the Via Appia, or even of the Autostrada del Sole, though the Icknield Way, the Fosse Way, and Watling Street (Edgware Road to some) reek with the nostalgia of antiquity and set a good enough standard to follow. Some of the motorways present problems, admittedly. The M1 is not the Great North Road, so what is it? And the M6 is an amorphous brute, from Brum to the Border, mostly but not entirely Smog Way. Then there is the M62, manifestly the Trans-Pennine Way, which local officialdom, full of hot-pot and pudding, has chosen to call the Lancashire-Yorkshire Motorway, as though no one had noticed its moorland grandeur. Evidently we need a motorways naming committee. It would provide the literati of the Department of the Environment with an agreeable session or two.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLETH: The local police phoned the other day to report a complaint from a farmer that his chickens were being raided daily by a hawk with bell and jesses on its legs. Was there anything I could do about it? But before I could organise anything, the bird was brought in dead. It had been found on the roadside evidently killed by a car. It was a lugger, a peregrine-like falcon of the plains of India, and had doubtless come in Britain through the foreign bird trade. It was not the only Indian bird at large in the district this summer. A few weeks earlier, a mynah had been seen in a local garden. So from time to time one gets these reminders of the continuing existence of the vast cage bird and falcon trade which ought to have been put a stop to years ago. How can we dare pretend it is right to trade in foreign birds if at the same time we pass laws to say it is wrong to trade in British birds? Especially as the trade in foreign birds, like the horrific tortoise trade, causes such vast cruelty and wastage of life in the catching, transporting and selling of the victims. How many more beautiful lugger falcons must die in the ditches of Britain before we civilise our attitudes to all this nasty trafficking?

WILLIAM CONDRIY.

## Can Ralph raid Britain?

RALPH NADER has caused a revolution in American business morality. ADAM RAPHAEL, Washington, Thursday, on his chances of success here.



FOR a man who is intensely suspicious of power, whether exercised by government or big business, it is ironic that Ralph Nader should have become one of the most powerful men in Washington. The scourge of modern corporate morality, he now finds himself at the head of a rapidly expanding organization that has attracted some of the best legal brains in America and has already become one of its most significant forces for change.

From a starting point seven years ago when, as an unknown young lawyer, he had the cheek to challenge Detroit's car manufacturers, he has since inspired a pyramid of public interest law firms, student consumer associations, research groups, and professional societies that are scrutinising almost every aspect of American life.

Nader's achievements in the teeth of formidable pressure from industry and Government inertia have already been remarkable, ranging from a

world revolution in car safety standards to the drastic up-grading in meat inspection regulations; from compelling manufacturers to justify their advertising claims to securing important reforms in the Federal Trade Commission. The full list is much longer than this, but probably more important than the legislative successes have been the change in attitude towards consumer issues that is being felt as much in American boardrooms as on university campuses.

For example, car manufacturers have for years had the capability of building far greater safety into the design of their cars, but before Nader's onslaught they were convinced that safety wouldn't sell. Now prodded by the Federal Government the manufacturers are not only convinced but they boast with loud voices about safety devices they are compelled by law to fit. Another sign of the times is that young lawyers who 10 years ago would

have flocked to IBM and Xerox now all want to join public interest law firms or Nader himself.

Nader's opponents deplore his methods but few now bother to attack many of the changes he has wrought in American society. The image of Nader, fostered by his critics, as a brash, ambitious lawyer who thrives on confrontation and who fires charges from the hip, however, bears little relation to reality. What in fact has established his reputation has been the depth and accuracy of his research, his skill in picking issues of public concern, his capacity to cram into a 20-hour day an extraordinary amount of work, and his willingness to let journalists and legislators claim credit for issues that he has uncovered.

Superbly articulate in public, Nader is painfully shy with strangers in private, and goes to great lengths to cultivate an almost impenetrable barrier around himself. He lives in

\$105 furnished accommodation, his telephone is unlisted, his office location is secret, and getting to see him is often more difficult than getting in to see the Secretary of State. His monkish life-style—no television set nor car or any other major appliances—is no affectation. His wish-lusher once described him as an old-fashioned moralist, but no one, not even his closest associates, really understands quite what drives him on at such a pace.

Nader is now poised to cross the Atlantic. Those who would smile and say that Britain has survived foreign invaders of the past, should perhaps look again at the record.

Nader himself is under few illusions. He realises that the interlocking nature of British special interest groups would be far more difficult to penetrate and crack than their American counterparts, but feels sure it can be done, perhaps with the help of sympathetic MPs who could be persuaded to hold hearings in public in the fashion of Congressional committees which provide his major public sounding board. The much greater degree of secrecy in which government is conducted in Britain in comparison with the United States could, however, prove a serious barrier to transplanting Naderism.

But if the concept of "whistle blowing" does gain hold and individual businesses start disclosing in confidence what they believe to be morally wrong, then Britain's "stagnant society" could well be in for a healthy shock. Nader once revealingly described his tactics as: "You've got to keep the opposition off balance. Once you get them tumbling—you can't let up. That's the only way to get results."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Repression in Ceylon

Sir,—Mr C. Perera takes me to task (October 12) for some of the comments I made on returning from a nine-day visit to Ceylon on behalf of Amnesty International, and I should be grateful if you would allow me to answer his criticisms.

I have never pretended to be a "foreign expert", but as a former chairman of the Parliamentary Civil Liberties Committee in this country I would claim to be able to recognise the hallmarks of repression, wherever they may occur.

I did not reach my opinion on the number of casualties

suffered during the so-called "insurrection" from discussions with a single Buddhist priest. I spoke to many citizens whose sons and friends had been murdered while in police custody or had mysteriously disappeared, and I heard eye-witness reports of bodies floating down the rivers, or burned in full view of the general public.

The people of Ceylon are not "left to decide when they can relax their vigilance." Most of them would not dare to criticise openly, but in private (they say) they are disturbed and frightened by the continuance of emergency legislation and the lack of any definite plans for

releasing or trying the prisoners.

As to Mr Perera's final question, I will certainly do anything in my power to combat poverty and unemployment in Ceylon. I believe that much could be accomplished there, if the undoubted talents of the people were properly used, and an attempt were made to consult their views. But since there is complete censorship of the press and radio, as well as a ban on meetings and distribution of posters, leaflets or handbills, it is difficult to see how popular opinions can be expressed.—Yours faithfully,

House of Lords. Avebury.

### What future for the art schools?

Sir,—Mr Heron's article (Murder of the Art Schools, Guardian October 12), trenchant though it is, tells I fear only part of the total story. Sixteen Diplomas in Art and Design level art schools are now incorporated in Polytechnics. A few non-Diploma schools also enjoy that dubious advantage. Twenty-four Diplomas in Art and Design level schools and the remaining non-Diploma schools of art are outside the Polytechnics. What future can these schools, amongst them some of the most renowned schools of art in Europe, look to? Is there indeed any future for them at all?

It is now common currency that the Diploma in Art and Design system will be superseded at a not far distant date by internal degrees awarded by Polytechnics. It is declared Government policy that future development in the higher education sphere will normally be confined to Polytechnics.

The bright hopes so recently entertained by non-Diploma schools of art that the way would be open to Diploma awarding status by the Secretary of State for Education and Science's acceptance of the recommendations of the report of the Joint Coldstream and

Summerson Committees have been frustrated by Department of Education and Science Circular 7/71. The latter document, oriental in its ambiguity, seems to have as its main purpose complete bafflement of art school personnel against the day when the Polytechnic developmental dynamic affords them their quietus.

Is it unduly optimistic to ask for a year or two from Mrs Thatcher to the following questions: Does she envisage that a future Art and Design degree will be awarded by schools of art other than those in Polytechnics?

Does she envisage that the present non-Diploma art schools may attain to degree awarding status if they seem to merit it, and in any case continue to offer and expand their present important art-educational services?

Does she not think that it is at least possible that she will get the best advice on Art and Design matters from artists and designers rather than from Polytechnic Directors, Directors of Education and like educational worthies?—Yours faithfully,

Frederick Brill, Principal, Chelsea School of Art.

### Teenagers: the wasted year

Sir,—Never have I read such reactionary nonsense as the article by Bryan Allen arguing for the reduction rather than the raising of the school-leaving age. How reactionary it is can be seen by the fact that he quotes with approval the report of the Royal Commission of 1861. Yes, 1861, not 1961! His statement that we are in danger of concentrating too many resources on the slow learners in the 14-15 age group is ludicrously wide of the mark and shows a contempt for the less gifted children which is a negation of all that many of my fellow British liberal democrats stand for.

People like Mr Allen just want an easy life; they don't want the bother of struggling with

these difficult children. When I came out of one lesson recently, I could find a short while have cheerfully agreed with Mr Allen. But tomorrow morning I have the same class and I shall be back there again, equally cheerfully, struggling to impart some of the knowledge which I am positive, from my experience, it is essential for our future citizens to have.

Don't believe Mr Allen when he says experienced teachers are united in their hostility to raising the school-leaving age. Here is one who disagrees with him and I know many of my colleagues look forward to 1973 as a long overdue reform.—Yours sincerely,

R. G. Smith, Surrey.

NEXT WEEK IN THE GUARDIAN: more letters on Patrick Heron's article on the art schools and on the school leaving age row.

### Britain, Japan and the Red Cross

Sir,—It seems that the fabricators of the famous (once said to be "notorious") Burma Railway have lately been fabricating lies also. All these tales of torture and inhuman, bestial treatment of thousands of Britishers!

For have we not got it straight at last, from no other than the head of the International Red Cross Committee himself (as reported in the Guardian, October 11) that "the Japanese people have for almost 100 years exhibited unfailing interest . . . in the humanitarian ideals of the Red Cross."

Buxton, Derbyshire.

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PETER WALKER: THE GREAT POLITICAL ISSUES

## Pavilioned in squalor

JOHN WINDSOR in Brighton

MRS ELIZABETH TIBBS went to the Royal Pavilion in Brighton to listen to Mr Peter Walker talk about housing. She knew it was about housing, because when she was waiting outside the conference hall to catch a glimpse of the Conservative politician, someone had handed her a leaflet headed "The Inner City Problem—New Solutions."

Mrs Tibbs (she did give me her real name), is a 61-year-old divorced pensioner living alone on the eleventh floor of a 13-storey council block in the centre of Brighton. In the Pavilion's music room, where Mr Walker sat on a rostrum with members of the Bow Group and Shelter, Mrs Tibbs took a front-row seat.

The domed music room is all Chinese, with splendid carved and gilded organs over the windows, an arched, massive water lily chandelier, gorgeous wall-paintings on fine canopies, and hangings of blue and crimson satin. In 1818 when Nash added the room, the royalty housed themselves rather well. Almost all the 70 people who sat with Mrs Tibbs were from the conference. They heard Mr Des McConaghie, director of a Shelter Neighbourhood Action Project in Liverpool say that legislation was viable only if it facilitated social mobility; otherwise it was a terrifying irrelevance.

Local government officials, he said, expected the client to departmentalise his problems. That did not suit the clients whose problem was multiple deprivation.

Mrs Tibbs's rent is £3.38 a week. Her pension is only £4.20 because her card was not properly stamped, so she draws supplementary benefits. Her three married daughters visit her, but she can't afford a licence for television for the evenings when they don't. There are "all sorts of snags" about her bed-sitter, where she has lived since the block was built five years ago. The sink unit is coming away from the wall, the plaster is coming away in the kitchen

and there are draughts from every angle. The council men have been round twice to look at it all, but nothing seems to get done.

Mr John Willis, the director of Shelter, said that there should be positive discrimination in investment in favour of the urban city. He added: "We live in an era where we're getting technological rejects at a frightening rate. Overmanning and overstaffing is being caught out in the competitive society."

Mr Walker spoke next, and when he had finished, Mrs Tibbs tried to get his autograph. But he hurried to a taxi to catch the train to London. She did get Mr Willis's autograph on the back of her leaflet, and Mr McConaghie's too, after waiting for him to finish a conversation.

Mr Walker said in his speech that the inner cities would be the great political issue for the rest of the century, although so far local political representatives had not succeeded in arousing the political consciences of their communities. He would like to see some sort of housing agency which would go into the inner areas to see what was happening. It would be well and good to have an agency with 1,000 Des McConaghies, and unlimited funds, but in the end they had got to work through the democratic process. He called Mr McConaghie "Des" and Mr Willis "John."

Part of the problem was that the city dwellers who were suffering were "incredibly inarticulate." An increasing mass of people had accepted a poor way of life and the Cathy Come Home problem had been forgotten. There should be a "total" approach to the urban problem, not fragmented decision taking.

Mrs Tibbs's family is Conservative, but she herself does not support a political party. She said: "I feel very confident having heard Mr Walker. I think he is honest. I really feel he could do something." I told her I was sure she was right.

The Bangla Desh doings of Operation Omega, newest of charities, have brought pages of publicity in Britain and now prison sentences in Pakistan. But what are the real facts and real aims of the operation? MARTIN WOOLLA-COTT (right) reports from Dacca, and MALCOLM DEAN (below) investigates in London

THE IDEAS behind the Omega mission, for which two members of the team may now have to pay with many months in a Pakistani prison, were an odd mixture of Left-wing bravado, humanitarian impulse, and naïveté.

The contradictions in the Omega position were legion. The team was of course supposed to take relief supplies into East Pakistan by road but even if the Pakistani military authorities had allowed them to ply freely back and forth, Omega with its couple of Land-Rovers could have taken in only a nominal quantity of supplies.

The relief mission was thus at least in part a ruse for bringing about what the team really wanted—non-violent confrontation with the Pakistani army. The team justified their approach by a variety of arguments.

One was that they had no political axe to grind and merely wished to give out food. In fact they were

passionately pro-Bangla Desh. Some of them also claimed not to believe in passports or indeed in any restriction of the movement of people across national boundaries although they had used their passports conventionally enough to get from Britain to India.

The reasoning behind the mission was of the "Catch 22" variety, with the catch in this case applying to the Pakistani authorities. If the authorities let them through then Omega had won. If they did not then Omega had still won because the refusal would demonstrate to the world the callousness of the Pakistani military.

Nevertheless Omega's initial efforts were not brilliantly successful. The first attempt by the team to enter the country was ended with an army-escorted trip to Jessore and a cup of tea with the Brigadier.

It was at this stage that the group sat down and worked out a new policy in their flat in Simla Street, Calcutta. The

decision was to divide the group into a political team and a humanitarian team.

The political team was to do the same as before only more so, and from now on was not to be fobbed off with tea. The humanitarian team was to make regular runs into the East Bengal border area near Calcutta, carrying reasonable substantial relief supplies.

Behind this latter plan was a notion that if successful the Omega border runs might be the beginning of a large scale effort to smuggle relief supplies across the border, supplied by the big Western charities and run by a Bangla Desh volunteer corps.

Both aspects of the new policy have run into trouble. The political team was held in prison for 10 days, sentenced and deported, while Mrs Connell and her companion have got the unexpectedly high sentence of two years. Having met Miss Connell several times in Calcutta, I believe a heavy gaol

sentence would be the last thing she would expect.

A fair haired, rather charming girl, but not a tough person, she probably thought that the worst that could happen would be another deportation. And it would be hardly a punishment to be flown back to London free as something of a heroine, since Omega itself never quits.

It is difficult to assess Omega's effectiveness, but it would certainly be wrong to assume that the team made much impact on public opinion either side of the border. Left-liberal opinion in Britain and the States was surely already sufficiently aroused over the Bangla Desh crisis.

The Omega team had a certain impact in West Bengal and some of the Calcutta papers carried fairly lengthy accounts of their adventures. In East Bengal they received no publicity except through Bangla Desh radio. Bengalis I have spoken to here and pre-

viously in Calcutta did not quite take Omega seriously. In any case what Bengalis are interested in now is not yet more demonstrations by individual Westerners—whether journalists, back bench champions, or young Leftists—that their hearts are in the right place, but tangible moves by Western Governments to help East Bengal.

Omega delivered a few tons of relief supplies to East Bengal and a deal of rhetoric to anyone who would listen on either side of the border. They were allowed in by the Indians largely because they might succeed in embarrassing the Pakistani authorities as indeed they have done, although only to a minor extent.

Without wishing to be too unfair the scale of the disaster here is such as to make their attitudes and intentions almost wholly irrelevant. Because of their good intentions it would be wrong to call them poseurs. But neither are they the heroes.

## Where charity begins—and ends



OMEGA TEAM IN LONDON

ONLY a small proportion—perhaps less than 10 per cent—of the funds donated to Operation Omega has been spent on relief supplies for the starving Bengalis in Bangla Desh. A much bigger proportion has been spent merely on the cost of flying Omega volunteers back and forth to India.

The group claims to have conducted five missions while managed to escape border guards and distribute relief, but it only has details on three of them. It admits that its relief missions to date have been on a small scale because of the problems of floods and the need to use boats.

The first mission on September 5 carried, according to a press release in London at the time, 1,000 loaves of bread, 350 saris and some biscuits. The supplies are estimated to have cost £200. The second, on September 10, carried saris, dhotis, antidiarrhoeic pills and lentils and probably cost about the same and certainly no more than £500. The third mission was the trip on which Gordon Slaven of Hampstead and Mrs Ellen Connell were arrested by Pakistani soldiers. They were only carrying 200 saris—worth about £70—as their purpose was to assess the needs of the area.

The group claims there have been two other missions. There is reason to doubt this. On all its other missions there was a profusion of press releases. For its mission on September 7, for example, press releases were dis-

tributed in London on September 2, 5, 6, 7, and 9.

According to Roger Moody, one of the founders of the group, the reason there is no information on the two other missions is because a letter from India has gone astray. Yet earlier in the interview, he said he was in almost daily telephone contact with the group's three volunteers working in Calcutta.

If there were only three missions, then total aid amounts to only about £800. Mr Moody claims the group has spent just under £2,000 on its relief missions, but says this includes all charges including the hire of boats, transportation and other charges.

The cheapest return fare by air between London and Calcutta is about £200. Fourteen Omega volunteers have been sent to Calcutta from London so far—11 were flown direct and three others drove a field ambulance to Basra on the Persian Gulf and then flew on to Calcutta. Two more volunteers are being flown from London to India tomorrow. Nine volunteers have been flown back—four of them, under a deportation order from Pakistan, on a regular scheduled airline which would have cost them £190 for the single trip.

There is some doubt on the size of the Omega budget. A press release at the end of last month puts it at £14,000. Mr Moody thinks it is nearer £10,000. Compared to the sums set aside by big charities such as Oxfam and War on Want, either sum is paltry, but for a small pres-

sure group, it is a surprisingly large amount.

There is a good deal of goodwill for the group from such pacifist movements as the War Resisters' International, which provided an office, "Peace News", which has backed the campaign—and associated organisations like the Labour Peace Fellowship, the Peace Pledge Union, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Other donations have come from collection boxes in Bengali restaurants in London. Two large display advertisements appealing for funds have been placed in the Guardian, the last one earlier this week costing £400.

The commitment and sincerity of the group cannot be challenged. Many of the volunteers have given up their jobs and are living on their savings to help the cause. Those with no savings are expected to have a sleeping bag but are given floor space and some food.

Like many groups there has been some division between its branches. The Manchester branch comprises members of the Community Research and Action Group. It has differed with London on the selection procedure for sending volunteers to India, and has questioned whether so much should have been spent on the overseas trips. It would have preferred to have seen more money spent in Britain mobilising support. The prison sentences imposed this week on Gordon Slaven and Ellen Connell have reunited the group, and, ironically, given the cause the wide

publicity which Manchester wanted.

One obvious weakness of the group is its lack of qualified volunteers. One of its objectives has been to move into areas to assess what food and medical supplies are needed. Yet there has only been one doctor and one nurse among the volunteers, and both are now back in Britain. The doctor did not go on any relief missions and the nurse only went on one, which was arrested 300 yards inside the border and sent back 26 hours later.

The major charities are circumspect in criticising the Omega campaign. They believe that it did help to keep public attention focused on the problem, but generally would have liked the campaign to have kept out of aid altogether. One of the big charities which had been given the use of a Land-Rover to drive doctors between refugee camps in India, were asked by the donors to give it over to the Omega operation.

Tribute was paid by the big charities to the perseverance of the Omega campaigners. "Volunteer groups eager to help, usually spring up after any tragedy, but few last as long as Omega have done," said one spokesman. "If they had kept to their political campaign it would probably have been better. It does not help a starving man much, if he gets a loaf from a surprise relief man, but then never sees him again. The most important element about a relief campaign is that it is sustained. Proper relief is not very glamorous work."

CAMPBELL PAGE reports on the trials and tribulations of watching the heavens

## Stars in their eyes

THE Admiralty's parsimony has become the restorer's opportunity. This in a nutshell is the situation at Greenwich where the Department of the Environment is rebuilding the onion dome which used to house the Old Royal Observatory's 28-in. telescope (28in is the diameter of the lens, the telescope itself is 28ft long).

The telescope, still the seventh largest lens telescope in the world, was brought to Greenwich in 1893. The Admiralty had been expecting something smaller and decided to save money by commissioning a bulging onion dome instead of the conventional kind. This piece of improvisation saved the need for a larger building as a base for the dome.

Inevitably the telescope was a tight fit. There is the story of an astronomer, absorbed by his study of the heavenly bodies, who almost had his eye gouged out and his skull

crushed. Resting his head on the conventional pillow, he studied the stars as the independently powered telescope moved up towards the vertical. Carelessly he had left the emergency power switch out of reach. The telescope was pressing against his eye socket, the back of his head was pressing against the pillow, the pillow was pressing against the solid floor. Help came at the eleventh hour, Greenwich Mean Time.

Dr A. Hunter, number two at the present Royal Observatory which transferred itself to Herstmonceux in Sussex to escape the London haze, yesterday described the perils of star-gazing when men are working in total darkness and professional absorption. The night watchmen at Herstmonceux are strictly enjoined to enter the observatories twice a night and to make sure that they receive a positive response from the astronomers.

In the early 1950s the 28-

inch telescope was moved to Herstmonceux from its war-damaged onion-dome at Greenwich. Now that Herstmonceux is getting something of a status, the telescope will return to Greenwich later this month and be housed in a temporary weather-proof drum. It will be used again when another onion dome has been built within a year or 18 months.

The original Victorian builders have set unexpected problems for the restorers by using materials which are no longer available—cast iron for the frame and heavy papier-mâché for the covering.

Another slight problem is that the far-seeing eyes of the astronomers cannot quite agree on something formerly in close daily focus—that is the actual colour of the dome. Was it pale grey or pale green, or a kind of greeny black? Soundings continue.

Old-fashioned lens telescopes still have one irre-

placeable function. Only by using them can the astronomer observe double stars and thereby calculate the weight of a star. Commander H. D. Howe, head of the department of astronomy at the National Maritime Museum, promised yesterday that professional astronomers and accredited amateurs would be allowed to use the Greenwich telescope. The public would be allowed to see it and, if the practical difficulties could be overcome, to use it.

The Commander also hopes that the Department of the Environment will build a replica, for the Old Royal Observatory's tercentenary in 1975, of the telescope erected by the first Astronomer-Royal in the reign of Charles II. This was put up in the grounds and consisted of a 60ft wooden tube pivoting on an 80-ft mast. It may not have been a great success because it provided "only one recorded observation."



## This kid can't wait to get to school.

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SHELTER'S Report on Housing and

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## Hawk with no perch

THE MOST frustrated man sitting through the Conservative Conference's emergency debate on Ulster yesterday was John Taylor, the young (34) hawish Minister of State for Home Affairs in the Stormont Government. The Ulster Unionists are out in force at Brighton this year, with a delegation of nearly 40 on the same terms as everyone else. Taylor is leading the group and was chosen by the Unionist officers (blessed by Brian Faulkner) to put their Protestant point of view.

Like many another, he put in a slip to Unity Lister, the conference chairman, but was firmly informed that he would not be called. The English Tory managers feared that his speech would be interpreted as an official statement by the Belfast Government, which would never do.

"I am very disappointed by this decision," says Taylor, who has been attending Conservative conference ever since he was a student 13 years ago, but had never tried to speak before. "The Westminster Conservatives seem to be going the right way to lose support in Northern Ireland." Did he mean the Protestant majority would drift towards Ian Paisley? No, but they might be driven



TAYLOR: PROTESTANT VIEW

towards disaffiliation from the parent party. And there was a little matter of those eight Ulster Unionist MPs and their vote in the long winter nights of Common Market.

And what would Taylor have said if madame chairman had seen fit to call him yesterday? Well, he would have praised the rôle of the British Army in Northern Ireland. He would have tried to find out just what the conference meant by guarantees for the majority and minority communities (the Social Democratic and Labour Party, as well as the straightforward Republicans), could not be brought

into a Stormont coalition. And he would have stressed that the present security problem must be solved in the short term. No nonsense about the long haul. Could the security problem ever be solved that way? "Yes. We have to solve it in every generation. No doubt, we shall have to solve it again in 1985," Taylor had, though, become more optimistic in the past fortnight.

Meanwhile, the hawish Minister must find a platform where he can. He will be speaking tonight at the Monday Club. "I am not a member of the Monday Club, but they seem to understand the realities of the situation in Northern Ireland." The date had been fixed long ago, "but my speech will probably be stronger now."

## By Jeeves

UNLIKE Labour, the Tories are no great shakes at congratulatory or commiserating telegrams. There are no Bertrand Russell or Pietro Nenni precedents, old chap. But there may yet be a first time today. Auberon Waugh, a strange policeman, an irascible, and the "Spectator." According to editor George Gale, the police visited the magazine after a complaint passed on by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The magazine published a letter by a certain "Israel Amos," the pseudonym of a Jewish scholar and "Spectator" columnist with views radically different from the Israeli Government and the Zionist Establishment. A few days ago a man rang the Gower Street offices and demanded to know who Israel Amos was; and whether he actually existed. He then, says Gale, "became very excited and abusive," and said he would take the matter further as he did not believe in Amos's existence.

Gale says he was then visited by a policeman from broadcasts from occupied France. Waugh says he has read the transcripts, and it was all innocence itself. The Tories owe Wodehouse a debt for the rude things Duff Cooper said about him long ago. Over to you Jeeves.

## Gale warning

NO ONE leave the room. This week's mystery story involves a journalist with a false name, a strange policeman, an irascible, and the "Spectator." According to editor George Gale, the police visited the magazine after a complaint passed on by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The magazine published a letter by a certain "Israel Amos," the pseudonym of a Jewish scholar and "Spectator" columnist with views radically different from the Israeli Government and the Zionist Establishment. A few days ago a man rang the Gower Street offices and demanded to know who Israel Amos was; and whether he actually existed. He then, says Gale, "became very excited and abusive," and said he would take the matter further as he did not believe in Amos's existence.

Gale says he was then visited by a policeman from

Goode Street station, who had been sent by Scotland Yard on the instructions of the DPP. He asked to see the original letter, saying there was a possibility of prosecution under the Theft Act, on the grounds of deceiving or defrauding the public.

Exit policeman, enter more complications. The DPP's office said yesterday that it passed on no instructions to Scotland Yard, and the Yard is certain it gave no instructions. Moreover, it points out, mystified, there is no Goode Street police station.

## Royal flush

AFTER 2,500 years spent getting ready for the celebrations, hurried last-minute changes have been made to the Persian junket at Persepolis. Thanks to the sense of a BBC "24 Hours" film crew, the sensibilities of our own Princess Anne have been spared.

The film crew was being shown round the ornate tent that will be used by Prince Philip and Princess Anne. They admired the bottles of perfumes and after-shave—and the complimentary bottle of Alka-Seltzer—provided for the royals' use. But they felt obliged to point out that the antique gay Parisian prints on the wall were perhaps not the most appropriate decorations. The French company doing the tents had now replaced them with prints of horses and old-fashioned sailing ships. Prince Philip's views are not known.



# Strong arms tactics

Spy satellite reports from America this week indicate a new Soviet arms build-up: silos for large nuclear missiles have been built; there is talk of a major technological advance; one forecast is of a fresh arms race if a pact is not signed in a year. In this context, the appointment of a new Russian Chief of Staff has particular significance, for it has been made only after a long struggle between soldiers and politicians—and the military hardliners have won this round.

BY VICTOR ZORZA



THE SOVIET armed forces have just acquired a new Chief of Staff after a hard-fought struggle between the politicians and the military on the shaping of the country's defence policy.

The military seem to want more money, as the military do everywhere, to build better weapons to provide more security. The politicians, in Russia as elsewhere, would like an arms agreement that would allow them to reduce defence spending.

In these circumstances, the appointment of a new Chief of Staff could have a crucial effect on the outcome of the Kremlin debate, and on the shape of any agreement that emerges from the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. Past experience combines with current evidence to suggest that the new appointment has been the occasion of a major rift in the Kremlin.

The posts of Defence Minister and of Chief of Staff have repeatedly provided the focus of the struggle between the political leadership and the military establishment in Russia. In 1957 Marshal Zhukov was purged as Defence Minister by Khrushchev after charges that the military would not submit to the politicians. In 1960, Marshal Sokolovsky was dismissed as Chief of Staff after resisting Khrushchev's attempt to cut down the army's manpower. Marshal Zakharov, who has just been retired, was first dismissed as Chief of Staff by Khrushchev after the Cuban missile crisis—and was promptly restored to his post as soon as Khrushchev himself fell from power.

The events which accompanied the appointment last month of the new Chief of Staff recall some of the Kremlin intrigues that surrounded the naming of the present Defence Minister, Marshal Grechko, in 1967. The post had remained vacant for a considerable time before it was finally given to Grechko. There was some reason to assume at the time that the

political leadership wanted to give the job to a civilian who could keep the military appetites in order, while the military wanted the post for one of their own number. Information which has since become available—including the testimony of General Seina, the Czech defector who came over with some of Russia's top military-political secrets—confirms that the Soviet military had at that time indeed taken on the politicians, and had got their own way.



**ZHUKOV:** purged by Khrushchev after charges that the military would not submit to the politicians

With so many precedents, it is worth examining the evidence relating to the latest change-over to see what it might reveal about the personalities and issues in the present Kremlin struggle. Marshal Zakharov, who has at long last been relieved of the post of Chief of Staff at the age of 73, ought to have gone to a well-deserved rest long before. But he had stayed on, in spite of obvious and prolonged ill-health, because the politicians and the military were apparently unable to agree on a successor.

But the Kremlin had long had its own obvious candidate in the person of General Ogarkov, a rising military star who had received a number of striking signs of political preferment that could have been bestowed only at the instance of Mr Brezhnev himself. The highest sign of political favour for a military commander is an appointment to the party's central committee.



Brezhnev, Kosygin, and Podgorny: by no means as politically secure as their foreign travels might suggest

In 1966 General Ogarkov, who was then Commander of the Volga Military District, was made a candidate member of the central committee, a distinction which had never before been accorded to the holder of this command. It was therefore clear that he was brought into the central committee not on account of the military post he was then occupying, but because he had been marked out for better things.

Two years later the mystery was solved. In 1968 he was appointed First Deputy Chief of Staff to Marshal Zakharov, which made him one of the obvious choices for the succession. The pattern showing him to be Brezhnev's favourite among the military was reinforced at the party congress this year, when he was singled out for promotion to full membership of the central committee—a political honour which was, once again, in excess of his military standing, but one which would normally be conferred on the Chief of Staff. That this was, indeed, the direction in which his career was moving was confirmed a few months later, when the continuing incapacity of Marshal Zakharov made it necessary to appoint an Acting Chief of Staff. The job went to General Ogarkov, and all that now remained was to celebrate the appointment with a public statement of the new chief's policy, and to confirm it with a formal announcement from the Kremlin.

The article which General Ogarkov published in "Red Star" the army newspaper, at the beginning of last month would certainly have been read by most Soviet officers as the marching orders of their new Chief of Staff. In a number of polemical remarks that were designed to reassert the party's authority over a recalcitrant military establishment the article showed clear traces of Ogarkov's allegiance to the Brezhnev line. In its stress on the need for a new approach, for foresight and for new methods in the armed

forces of today, the article showed the preference for systems analysis which is distrusted by so many of the professional military. It was obvious that the new chief, with his emphasis on science and progress, favoured the "modernists" over the "traditionalists" in the debate which had been apparent between the lines of the Soviet military press for some years past.

The "traditionalists" are strongest among those members of the Soviet military leadership who earned their spurs as field commanders during the last war. They have been criticized by the "modernists" though not by name, of course, for resting on their Second World War laurels, and for tending to think in tactical and strategic categories that are rapidly becoming outmoded. In the course of the debates, however, it also became apparent that a number of younger army commanders had joined the "traditionalists." But the old argument on whether nuclear or conventional weapons were more important now took the more sophisticated form of a debate over the role of the theatre forces, whose importance the "traditionalists" both old and young, had now come to stress. There is reason to assume that the chief spokesmen for the theatre forces lobby were the commanders of the most important theatres, such as General Kulikov, who was in charge of the Soviet forces in Germany.

The "modernist" preoccupation with systems analysis is about 10 years behind the Pentagon, but they make much the same sort of case for it that McNamara's whizz-kids used to make. To the politicians their case is attractive, because it promises to save a great deal of money. The theatre forces lobby, on the other hand, with its stress on the importance of the human element rather than the computer, and on maintaining adequate forces in being rather than playing strategic games, is urging a strategy that could be a much more costly proposition.

As in so many other things, the Soviet military are catching up with systems analysis just when the trend in the United States reflects most strongly the disappointment at some of the shortcomings of this approach. The Pentagon did not accept the whizz-kids' ideas without a struggle. In Russia, the military would be even less inclined to do so and they would look to the time-honoured methods of leadership intrigue and power struggle to impress their case on the Kremlin.

General Ogarkov, a "modernist" if ever there was one—he was almost unique in the Soviet High Command in that he had come up through the engineering branch of the forces—could not of course denounce the "traditionalists" directly in the open press. He therefore used his article in "Red



**OGARKOV:** engineer and systems analyst, Brezhnev's man at SALT; passed over

Star" to subject them to indirect but stinging criticism. He castigated military commanders—by implication those of the old cast—who acted, he said, as if they knew everything that could be known. Instead of relying on the knowledge of experts—that is, of "technocrats" and systems analysts like Ogarkov himself—they gave orders that covered every subject. They had failed to think through their decisions, he said, and had acted arbitrarily and "subjectively."

The authority of military leaders, General Ogarkov told his military audience, was undermined not by those who pointed out to the military that they had gone too far, and who then corrected them, but by those who opposed such correction. In other words, he was saying that the military had gone too far. He was also replying to the counter-charges made by the military against the party. He was telling them, in effect, that it was not the party that was undermining the standing of the military, but the military themselves, because they had refused to do the party's bidding.

General Ogarkov, who invoked the authority of Lenin for this little sermon, had also dutifully quoted Brezhnev elsewhere in the article. These were strong words, recalling in some ways the charges that were made against Marshal Zhukov after he had been accused of trying to deprive the party of its control over the armed forces. General Ogarkov's public strictures in "Red Star" are probably only a pale reflection of the much harsher criticism which the politburo must have directed at the military in private. This has been so in every case in the past where it became possible to compare the public record with accounts of what went on behind the scenes in Soviet leadership disputes.

That the present argument was political as much as military was further suggested by General Ogarkov's discussion of "one-man command"—an issue which had often marked the

high points of conflict between Soviet politicians and the military in previous disputes. The military usually insist on the principle of "one-man command," by which they mean that the party should not interfere with the autonomy and therefore the efficiency, of the military organisation.

The principle of "one-man command" was important, General Ogarkov now restated, but military commanders must not ignore other principles or the facts of science—and he made it clear that he meant by this the principle of subordination to the party and the need for modernisation. He was telling the military that the new boss was—or would be—soon as his conversion from Acting permanent Chief of Staff was formally promulgated within the next few days. He was telling them that, under the new regime, Brezhnev would stand for more nonsense from the military.



**KULIKOV:** has heads ride the waves and put the military map on the crest

But the formal announcement of General Ogarkov's appointment, which many experienced "Red Star" readers between-the-lines would have expected to follow soon after his article, did not come straight away. As the delay grew from one week to two, the suspicion would have begun to form in the minds that something had gone seriously wrong—or that, at least, a struggle about the appointment was in progress. On September 23 the appointment was announced to "Pravda"—and it had gone to General Kulikov, the Soviet Commander in Germany, the theatre forces man, not to Ogarkov, the systems analyst who had a greater commitment to the success of SALT than any other Soviet military leader. For, among all the other things that marked him out as a "modernist," Ogarkov had also been appointed the chief Soviet military representative at SALT—and he may be assumed to have had Mr Brezhnev's full confidence. During some of the SALT sessions, General Ogarkov appeared to take a harder line than other Soviet representatives, thus giving the impression to some members of the American delegation that he was there to watch over the interests of the Soviet military establishment. While this may be true in a professional sense, his political history makes it clear that he was also Brezhnev's man at SALT, and that he would have been Brezhnev's chief of staff, to impose the terms of a SALT agreement on a reluctant high command.

The day after General Kulikov's appointment had been announced, the military hardliners celebrated their success with an article in "Red Star" which sounded like a victory hymn. The article derided "the unattainable hope" that the imperialists could somehow be persuaded to give up "voluntarily" their aggressive intentions. In a transparent reference to the SALT negotiations, it denounced "the utopian hope that the cardinal problems of our epoch could be solved by a simple agreement of all men to do good." This could only give rise to "illusions"—even, it added menacingly, in the "Socialist countries." It was thus making quite sure that the hint would be recognised as a reference to something that was happening in Moscow. Moreover, any such hopes, it said, would blunt the vigilance which the aggressive intentions of the imperialist circles "should be watched."

To the initiated, this would have recalled an earlier round of the Soviet strategic debate, when Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, denounced certain unnamed "sorry theoreticians" who regarded disarmament as an "illusion," and who believed that the arms race was inevitable.

With the arrival of the new Chief of Staff, these hard-headed "realists" are again riding the crest of the wave. The optimistic noises which Mr Gromyko has been making during his current visit to the United States ought to be taken with a pinch of salt. The hard-liners have certainly not won the struggle, the outcome of which depends on political as well as military factors, but they have put themselves in a better position to work against a meaningful SALT agreement. But in the political arena, too, a sharp conflict is in progress. The delay in approving the new Five Year Plan, which should have been ratified by the Supreme Soviet by the beginning of September, is only one of a number of political danger signals. The delay makes it clear that the struggle over the allocation of resources between civilian and military needs is once again in full swing. The political leadership itself is also divided on a number of key issues. The political security of the Brezhnev-Kosygin-Podgorny "troika" by no means as firm as their seemingly carefree foreign travels might suggest.

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The stainless steel Parker 61  
F'lighter de Luxe Ball Pen, £3.15.

For the serious doodler.



Doodle by Michelangelo, c.1510

**PARKER**  
Bush House, London, W.C.2

## From Raj to ruins

Mark Edwards



"There can now be very little time left before something which we may call disaster happens to this city." With these words Geoffrey Moorhouse begins his stark conclusions about what the future holds for Calcutta, the great city of Empire whose name has become synonymous with poverty and degradation, now worsened by the outcasts of Bangla Desh. Next week, when "Calcutta," Geoffrey Moorhouse's history of the city from Raj to ruins, is published, "Guardian Extra" will publish an exclusive extract and new pictures.



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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2  
Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

## Spillers, Co-op and Lyons form read combine

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Spillers, J. Lyons, and the Co-operative Food Group have agreed to merge their bread and milling interests in a new £70 million combine which will leave only one baking group in control of 70 per cent of the national bread market.

The biggest baking groups are J. Lyons, Co-operative Food Group, and Spillers, with some 27 per cent of the market - depending on the figures used.

Lyons' proposal is to be formed on a new basis, with Lyons and the Co-op joint venture, French, has some 89 per cent of the bread market against Spillers' 12 per cent.

Before too long it is probable that the individual brand-names will be phased out and replaced with either a new name or one of Spillers' existing identities, such as Homebrand and Wonderloaf. This will enable one brand to be promoted on a national scale.

Spillers has 37 bakeries, French, 24, and a number of others are heading for closure. At present 30,000 workers are involved in the whole set-up but no figure has yet been reached on the likely level of redundancies.

The other side of the new company involves flour milling and stockholding, control of some 28 per cent of this market is projected, with 20 and 17 mills respectively. The scale of redundancies and closure in this area is also, as yet, unavailable.

Whereas Lyons kept its large cake baking interests out of French, and consequently the new Spillers venture, Spillers' cake interests will be placed into the consortium.

Spillers is without a strong national brand name and most of its cakes go to the own-label market, where its biggest customers include Marks and Spencer and British Home Stores.

The financial situation of the companies, which was as much as a year ago, has improved. Between the first six months of last year and the first six months of this year, the combined profit of the three companies fell from £780 million to £190 million.

This occurred because of a fall in income, lower corporate tax, and a slight fall in the capital formation. The figures are revealed in figures issued yesterday by the Financial Statistical Office.

Another point to emerge is a fall in the deficit of the companies. The deficit of £50 million in the first half of last year has been cut to £380 million, a fall of £120 million, from the revenue of £1,000 million and the rest of the deficit.

At the greater financial strength of British firms has been paid for by a lower level of industrial activity and unemployment.

The improvement in profitability has been fairly small. The company income, for example, between the first half of 1970 and that of 1971 rose by 1 per cent. But much of it came from stock appreciation and the profits were actually only 1 per cent.

At another way, retail prices between that period rose 9 per cent.

## Company finance improves

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At another way, retail prices between that period rose 9 per cent.

## LOUIS NEWMARK LIMITED

Chairman, Mr. Herbert H. Newmark reports:—

he year's profit before taxation of £805,000 (after allowing in full for a £100,000 debit of £75,000) exceeds by £72,000 the profit for the previous year, the final result reflecting the maintenance of an unexpectedly high level of sales in the last 3-4 months when prevailing conditions had side this seem unlikely.

Manufacturing activities: There were substantial increases in turnover and profits and currently I can report that turnover and forward orders are buoyant. Depreciation charge on plant was increased and this policy winding down our older plant more heavily will be continued.

Finance: General re-organisation in this division enabled increasing overheads to be contained and enabled, therefore, the higher turnover to effect higher profits.

Industrial: Sales increased substantially, but rising costs of industrial materials etc. has resulted in a fall in profit. This is an important part of the business and present indications are that a further expansion of turnover is taking place.

Group Balance Sheet: Group Capital and Reserves are increased by £1,298,000 to approximately £3,727,000.

Dividends: The Directors recommend a final Ordinary Dividend of 12% making a total of 18% against 15% last year.

Prospects for current year: Considerable figures to those of corresponding months of 1970 show that turnover and profits are good. The high level of sales in the closing months of the year reviewed above present a formidable target for the current year, but subject to unforeseen circumstances, I would be disappointed if current profits do not equal those earned in 1970/71 before deducting the provision for the Rolls-Royce debt. Figures for the half-year will be published in January when I shall discuss again the prospects for the full year 1971/72.

Domestic matters: Firstly, I wish to thank Mr. Stanley Martin for his services on behalf of the Group since his family's Companies were acquired in 1964. We shall continue to have the benefit of his experience as he will be President and a Director of those Companies. Secondly, I welcome to the Group Board his son, Mr. Michael Martin, who has for some years been a full-time Director of the Leicester-based Subsidiary Companies.

## Treasury gloom on payments

By Anthony Harris

—there was another "favourable" movement in the terms of trade of a full percentage point last month. And the fear of world recession was recently underlined by the French Finance Minister. All the same, I believe that the gloom may be overdone.

On the price front, there are signs that the trend of recent months could be reversed quite dramatically. The CBI's price index was not a gesture of empty idealism: manufacturers knew that in recent months their unit wage costs—not wage rates, but unit costs—were showing encouraging signs of levelling off.

British industry is at last making a concerted effort to reach the standards of manpower economy normal in other countries. This has a disastrous impact on unemployment, hence the recent CBI forecast that unemployment would go on rising despite otherwise cheerful trends. But the effect on costs and prices is wholly favourable.

Nor is it clear that higher prices will greatly reduce British exports. There has always been a great ambiguity

The administrators of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, for example, were worried about a trade recession earlier this year. Now the dollar crisis, and the ruling pessimism at the moment about an early settlement, has brought these fears to the front of policy argument.

Past experience has shown that British trade performance is very much a reflection of the growth of world trade: the 1967 crisis and devaluation, for example, burst out of a fairly blue sky (we got into surplus at the end of 1966) because of a slowdown in world trade. Officials argue that it could happen again.

The third element is simply the hoped-for revival at home. Increased consumption means increased imports and it is also feared that when industry has a healthier home market, it will be less eager to seek out export sales.

This is a formidable list. Many economists argue that even apart from price considerations and world trade conditions, our "full employment surplus" of the surplus would earn if the economy was working at capacity—is quite small, and could even be nonexistent.

Export prices are still rising

## Lonrho calls in Peat Marwick to 'check position'

By our Economics Staff

Unofficial reports from Tokyo and Seoul give grounds for hope that the festering dispute over non-cotton textile exports to the US may be quickly settled. This would remove the possibility of a dangerous escalation in US protectionism.

In Tokyo, where US Ambassador-at-Large David Kennedy will hold the first of two meetings with Mr. Tanaka, the Japanese Minister for Trade and Industry, it is reported that some of the most contentious issues have been settled.

The US, it is reported, has offered a vital concession on the import surcharge—exemption for those textiles whose exports are limited by the Japanese.

Such exemption would have been automatic if the US had resorted to quota restrictions, and for this reason Japanese textile manufacturers adopted an intransigent stand: they felt that if the US was forced to act, they would at least get the benefit of a lower tariff. Under the reported concession, the US authorities will give a "voluntary" restriction the same concession on the surcharge as if the restriction was imposed at the quantitative end.

This established a principle that for the time being exports to the US are subjected either to the surcharge, or to quantitative restrictions, regardless of origin, but not to restrictions both on price and quantity. This fairly clear and logical principle ought not to raise the temperature of the dispute any further.

A particular diplomatic danger in the dispute is that the US is believed to be contemplating imposing any restrictions it is forced to use under the Trading with the Enemy Act. This was not picked for the offence it would give, but simply because it is the one Act on the statute book which seems to give the President the powers he would need, but there can be little doubt that the already distant relations between Washington and Tokyo would cool by many degrees if such action was taken.

The beleaguered Lonrho group has commissioned the top accounting firm of Peat Marwick Mitchell and Company to make an independent report into both its current financial position and prospects.

The decision is probably the most effective and sensible way of settling one way or another the validity of rumours which have placed Lonrho in the City's hot seat: the board's own attempts to restore some vestige of confidence have been notably unsuccessful and yesterday's statement concedes that the unanimous decision to commission the report reflects "adverse publicity".

Heading the Peat Marwick team is Sir Ronald Leach, the eminent accountant who was

## Bitter textile campaign looms in Lancashire

By BRIAN WHITE

A revolt is simmering in the traditional sector of the Lancashire textile industry. It has started in the dignified way of most protest movements with a petition earlier this week to the Government to seek action on imports. It is likely to end as a vociferous and possibly bitter campaign by employers who face extinction and workers who face the dole queues.

The trade unions are already anxious. Textile unions have a recent history of cooperation but their former eagerness to help the industry to become efficient is being replaced with a more traditional determination to preserve the jobs of their members.

Mr. Joe King, general secretary of the National Union of Textile Workers' comments: "The industry had very mixed feelings about the recommendation of the Textile Council to the Government that a tariff should replace the quotas. This fear does seem to be a realistic one."

The pressure is now building up for Government action against imports. A campaign is about to be launched by the more militant sections of the industry which is to publish a manifesto at the weekend. Although the campaign is unlikely to win the wholehearted support of leaders of the industry's main trade associations, it will certainly receive a measure of support in the boardrooms of the major groups.

The conviction is steadily growing that the idea that tariffs would solve the import problem of the industry was a miscalculation. The Department of Trade and Industry is unlikely to get much peace until it accepts the need for a combination of tariffs as well as quotas.

## Hopes on exports dispute

By our Economics Staff

Unofficial reports from Tokyo and Seoul give grounds for hope that the festering dispute over non-cotton textile exports to the US may be quickly settled. This would remove the possibility of a dangerous escalation in US protectionism.

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## CITY COMMENT

There are several reasons for this situation. First, the Government attempts at reduction are not working yet. Major borrowers are still not fully using their facilities.

Secondly, the favourable trade balance and the inflow of speculative funds has been embarrassingly large and much of that has found its way into the banking sector. Finally, private borrowers have not borrowed as much as they can.

But not all the banks agree with Barclays. Midland has acted the opposite way and is effectively attempting to get more deposits by raising its interest rates. The cautious view taken by the other clearers is also an indication.

The latest figures released by the Central Statistical Office which show that the financial deficit of companies in the first half of the year was almost half of the £1,050 million deficit of 1970, and that £250 million were financed from the return of import deposits, show another reason for the small borrowing from banks.

But the situation could change rapidly. If Mr. Barber's speech at the pound might be as strong as it appears and hot money may flow out again. Then reduction, and its concomitant effects, may take the rest of the slack.

But the most important aspect of the Barclays move was that there will be no tacit agreements among banks. This could mean lower profit margins on the market's caution could after all be right.

## BSA raises £2.1M in share sale

THE STRUGGLING Birmingham Small Arms group is raising a further £2.1 million through the sale of its equity interest in Sealed Motor Construction.

BSA has already sold its shares in Alfred Herbert and the SMC deal is part of the plan to raise £5 million in addition to the £10 million of bank facilities recently made available.

The SMC shares came to BSA two years ago following a deal whereby SMC acquired BSA's circulating pump business for £1.5 million "B" shares and a further issue of "not less than" 500,000 shares. Negotiations between the two parties has left BSA with 1.6 million shares and these are being placed with financial institutions on its behalf.

## Killing off the market

COMING just a day after the cigarette industry has been accused of killing off one in four of its 45-65-year-old men, there is a certain irony about the annual report from Carreras.

"Engaged as we are in an extremely volatile business," chairman Sir Derek Pritchard tells shareholders, "it is always difficult for us to predict the company's future."

Still, he goes on: "We regard a period of change as a time of opportunity and so our organisation remains prepared to accept the challenge of the problems arising and to turn them to advantage."

Just the same, the aim is still to expand "our share of the United Kingdom cigarette market."

The trouble for shareholders in such concerns is that it will become a national scandal if any government on the one hand points out the health dangers and insists on warnings on the packs, and on the other allows consumption to grow (or even remain static) because of the backhanders it gets by way of the excise duties.

The question an analyst needs to ask on the shares is whether the capital invested tackles the problems. In Carreras' case the answer could be "yes," since

## HUME HOLDINGS LIMITED

Year ended 30th June 1971

Revenue Account

The Net Revenue before tax for the year ended 30th June 1971 increased from £584,792 for the previous year to £682,534. Several substantial acquisitions were made at differing times during the year and the net revenue before tax for the Group would have been approximately £100,000 greater had these companies been owned for the full year.

Property Interests

Since 1962 the appreciation of the property assets, including realised surpluses, amounted to £4,760,000 up to 30th June 1971. The property valuations appearing in the accounts notes to the Balance Sheet include development sites and properties at cost held in the "Land Bank", the total development cost of these properties being estimated at £3,455,000. The completion of these developments would be of considerable significance in terms of future earnings.

Share Investment Background

Between October 1970 and 30th June 1971 the stock and share portfolio appreciated by approximately £1,030,000. If this appreciation in markets is soundly based, improving revenue from stocks and shares may be anticipated.

Hume Corporation Limited, Industrial Funding Trust Limited and Hothlyn Corporation Limited

With the growth of deposits, the two financial subsidiaries show promising prospects for the current year, and as regarding Hothlyn Corporation, investment revenue continues to rise and this should be reflected in a recovery in share prices in due course.

Growth Record

Over the ten-year period 1961/1971 the net asset value per share, and over the five-year period 1966/1971 the average earnings per share, both showed gains at a compound rate of approximately 10% per annum.

Copies of the Chairman's Statement, Directors' Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary at 18 St. Swinlaine Lane, London, E.C.4. (Tel: 01-623 2881)











## HOME NEWS

Male nurses  
fear risk to  
women staff

A survey of the dangers to women nurses caring for men in special hospitals was demanded yesterday by the Prison Officers' Association special hospitals' annual meeting at Broadmoor. Delegates attended from Rampton, Moss Side, Carstairs, and Broadmoor.

They passed a resolution "that before further integration of nursing staff takes place within the special hospitals, a more detailed survey should be undertaken." Mr L. T. Rowley, of Broadmoor, said: "We feel that it would be extremely dangerous for female nursing staff to be left to their own devices in male wards. I need not go into details as to why."

"We also believe that consideration should be given to staff so placed, even if it is voluntary, with regard to possible accusations. Patients tended to look on nursing staff as their detainers, and this was where the danger lay."

His members felt that the Department of Health was

Council  
to evict  
families

Mr Jonathan Bradshaw, a member of the national executive of the Child Poverty Action Group, said yesterday that he was considering direct action to try to stop the "vindictive, inhumane" eviction of three families at Whitby, which could result in 11 children being taken into care.

Mr Bradshaw, who is a lecturer in social administration at York University, was speaking after the decision by Whitby urban district council to evict the Sparks, Robson, and Walker families, of Larpool Crescent, who between them have 11 children aged from 1 to 14 years.

Social workers and an MP have already intervened after it became known that there was no proper reason for the evictions and that the families' rents were not in arrears. The full council has now confirmed the housing committee's decision and the Clerk Mr Hamer Barnes, is to apply to the magistrates' court for an eviction order.

In the council meeting the chairman of the housing committee, Councillor Ernest Weatherill, said that families nearby were being awakened in the night by "shouting and filthy abuse" and that he considered the children would be brought up better by the local authority than by their parents.

Mrs Margaret Jones, North-eastern child care officer of the National Children's Home, said: "This is a terrible thing to say. The families have not shown any negligence to the children."

At the meeting a letter was read from Mr Michael Sharp, MP for Whitby and Scarborough, asking if there was "any chance of some easement in the council's action." Councillor Clifford Barker unsuccessfully moved an amendment that action be suspended until further talks had been held.

The families will be looked after by the North Riding county council. The area's children's officer, Mrs Jane Armstrong, said: "I cannot see any reason for the evictions. There is a strong possibility the children will have to go into care."

Judges frown on  
sharing children

Three Appeal Court judges decided yesterday that it was undesirable for divorced parents to share legal custody of their children. They dismissed, on costs, a father's appeal against an order by Judge Russell, at Bristol, on July 19, awarding the mother custody, care and control of her children — a son, aged 8, and a daughter, 6.

The father, while accepting that the mother should have care and control of the children, had sought custody or shared custody, so that he could have a say in their future education and upbringing.

Lord Justice Davies said the father wished the children to have a private education, but the mother considered that

because of their tender years they should be educated at a State school near her Devon home.

A joint custody order, or an order giving custody to one parent and care and control to another, was undesirable because if there was a dispute over education or similar matters it would involve an application to the court to resolve it.

"I fully understand, and sympathise with, the father's desire to have an effective say in the upbringing of his children, but it seems to me, for the reasons indicated, that it would be undesirable for the father to have either custody or joint custody," Lord Justice Edmund Davies and Lord Justice Stephenson agreed.

Patel  
hearing  
fixed

Sami Jamshed Patel, who has been in custody for 15 months awaiting trial, was told yesterday that the hearing will start at the Central Criminal Court on February 14.

Mr John Mathew, prosecuting, said Patel (41), former manager of the London branch of the Central Bank of India, was arrested in South America in July 1970. He had been in custody since then and had accepted his situation for a number of different reasons.

Patel, with George Houry (51), shipping agent of Oxford Square, Bayswater, London, and Tobias Wexler (61), property dealer, of Park Street, Mayfair, were committed from Guildhall in March this year, charged with conspiring to cheat and defraud the Central Bank of India. Houry and Wexler are on bail.

Mr Mathew said Patel changed his solicitors in July and the new ones were unable for a time to get instructions from him. He understood that Patel would plead not guilty when the trial started.

D-notices  
'should be  
scrapped'

A call for the abolition of Section Two of the Official Secrets Act and of the D-notice system is made by the Society for Individual Freedom. It is made in a submission to the Government-appointed Franks Committee which is reviewing Section Two of the Act.

The society describes this provision, which makes the unauthorized communication and receipt of any official information an offence, as a piece of meaningless bluff which could, and should be, challenged.

The D-notice system, under which the Government instructs editors and broadcasters what military information they may safely publish and what they should not publish, is a complete farce, the society says.

## Aid for disabled

Sixty per cent of applicants so far have qualified for the constant attendance allowance for severely handicapped people, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, said yesterday. He told social workers in Brighton that 75 per cent of child applicants would receive the £4-a-week allowance from December.

Working  
mothers'  
campaign

WORKING mothers have asked Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary for Education, for a nation-wide network of play centres and clubs run by education authorities at hours suited to unmarried and working mothers. Miss Shirley Frost, secretary of Mothers in Action, a pressure group for unsupported mothers, is leading the campaign.

The group wants play centres to be open five days a week, and to stay open longer in the evening for mothers to get home from work. This would help if children being given the dokey as an alternative to roaming the streets.

Miss Frost, who has a school-age child, said yesterday: "We are tired of hearing that working mothers are responsible for delinquency when society refuses to acknowledge that many women not only work full-time, but must work." Thousands of families would be plunged into poverty if the wife gave up working.

The mothers will flood Mrs Thatcher's Department with letters urging action.

Harrier for air  
show in Japan

By our Air Correspondent

An RAF vertical take-off Harrier will take part in flying displays at the Japanese International air show at Nagoya, starting on October 28. It will be flown by Squadron Leader Profit, based at RAF Wittering, where it will be partially dismantled for the flight out to Japan inside a Belfast transport aircraft.

Prisoner attacked  
in court-room

Two men leapt from the public gallery at York magistrates' court yesterday and attacked John Patterson (31), who had been sentenced to total of 12 months imprisonment on two charges of indecently assaulting a 9-year-old girl. One of them shouted: "I want to see justice done."

Chief Inspector Charles Hopkins, who had been prosecuting, and three police constables separated the three men. Patterson, a labourer of no fixed address, was led to the cells.

Subsequently, Lawrence

Remedy  
for  
injustice

Defendants who fall by mistake to get proper notice of a hearing before magistrates should sign a declaration of their grievance and hand it to the clerk of the court, Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, suggested in the High Court yesterday.

"By taking advantage of a section of the 1967 Criminal Justice Act in this way," he said, "aggrieved persons can get an unsatisfactory situation put right at once and without expense."

Lord Widgery, presiding in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, forecast that in future this procedure would be used as a matter of course.

"Parliament obviously enacted the 1967 provisions to avoid the expense and delay involved in making an application to this court to quash a decision of magistrates," he said.

The court set aside a conviction by Marylebone magistrates on Mr Granville Pryce, of Swinbrook Road, North Kensington, of depositing litter on the highway. He was fined £8 for the offence.

Man 'attempted  
to murder wife'

William Roland David Deacon (35), of Shaw Square, Waltham East London, appeared at Stratford yesterday charged with attempting to murder his wife, and his brother-in-law, Mr Ronald Huxley, of Stanley Road, Woodford. He was remanded in custody until October 21.

Sadler (37), of Walmgate York, and Gerald Campbell (51), of Bramham Avenue, York, were accused of conducting themselves in a manner likely to cause breach of the peace, and the chairman, Mr Len Driffield, told them: "I can understand your feelings but you must respect the court." He bound them over.

Earlier the magistrates had been told that Patterson had twice assaulted the girl who lived at the house where he was lodging. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment on each charge, to run consecutively.

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

## UNIVERSITIES

## University of Adelaide

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

**LECTURER IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS**  
From 1972, the Department of Applied Mathematics will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Applied Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Applied Mathematics and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**TWO APPOINTMENTS IN COMPUTING SCIENCE**  
For one appointment preferred interests are in the field of programming, systems, and the other, in the field of artificial intelligence. The successful candidates will be responsible for the teaching of Computing Science and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**SENIOR LECTURER IN THE DENTAL SCHOOL (Orthodontics)**  
An appointment will be made for a Senior Lecturer in Orthodontics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Orthodontics and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**TEACHING REGISTRAR IN DENTISTRY**  
From 1972, the Department of Dentistry will have a vacancy for a Teaching Registrar. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Dentistry and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN MUSIC (Music in Education)**  
From 1972, the Department of Music will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Music. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Music and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER IN PATHOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Pathology will have a vacancy for a Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in Pathology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Pathology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Psychology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Psychology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN PHYSIOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Physiology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Physiology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Physiology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY**  
From 1972, the Department of Chemistry will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Chemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Chemistry and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN BIOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Biology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Biology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Biology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN AGRICULTURE**  
From 1972, the Department of Agriculture will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Agriculture. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Agriculture and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN VETERINARY SCIENCE**  
From 1972, the Department of Veterinary Science will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Veterinary Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Veterinary Science and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN MEDICAL SCIENCE**  
From 1972, the Department of Medical Science will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Medical Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Medical Science and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN NURSING**  
From 1972, the Department of Nursing will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Nursing. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Nursing and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
From 1972, the Department of Social Science will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Social Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Social Science and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN HUMANITIES**  
From 1972, the Department of Humanities will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Humanities. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Humanities and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN LAW**  
From 1972, the Department of Law will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Law. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Law and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN THEOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Theology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Theology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Theology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN EDUCATION**  
From 1972, the Department of Education will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Education and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN ARTS**  
From 1972, the Department of Arts will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Arts. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Arts and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN DESIGN**  
From 1972, the Department of Design will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Design. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Design and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN ENGINEERING**  
From 1972, the Department of Engineering will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Engineering and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN SCIENCE**  
From 1972, the Department of Science will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Science and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN TECHNOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Technology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Technology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Technology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN MANAGEMENT**  
From 1972, the Department of Management will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Management. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Management and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN BUSINESS**  
From 1972, the Department of Business will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Business. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Business and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN ECONOMICS**  
From 1972, the Department of Economics will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Economics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Economics and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
From 1972, the Department of Political Science will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Political Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Political Science and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN HISTORY**  
From 1972, the Department of History will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in History. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of History and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

**ANASTHESIA AND THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY**  
This is a new post created to further undergraduate teaching in dental anaesthesia with particular reference to the department's practical and theoretical work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Anaesthesia and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY ADMINISTRATIVE POST**  
Candidates should be graduates or holders of professional qualifications. The successful candidate will be responsible for the administrative work of the School of Dentistry. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY DEMONSTRATOR**  
The appointment (which will be made on a permanent basis) will be for a period of not exceeding three years. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Physical Chemistry and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY**  
From 1972, the Department of Chemistry will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Chemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Chemistry and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN BIOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Biology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Biology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Biology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN PHYSIOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Physiology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Physiology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Physiology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN MEDICAL SCIENCE**  
From 1972, the Department of Medical Science will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Medical Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Medical Science and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN NURSING**  
From 1972, the Department of Nursing will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Nursing. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Nursing and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
From 1972, the Department of Social Science will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Social Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Social Science and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN HUMANITIES**  
From 1972, the Department of Humanities will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Humanities. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Humanities and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN LAW**  
From 1972, the Department of Law will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Law. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Law and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN THEOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Theology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Theology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Theology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN EDUCATION**  
From 1972, the Department of Education will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Education. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Education and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN ARTS**  
From 1972, the Department of Arts will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Arts. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Arts and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN DESIGN**  
From 1972, the Department of Design will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Design. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Design and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN ENGINEERING**  
From 1972, the Department of Engineering will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Engineering and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN SCIENCE**  
From 1972, the Department of Science will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Science and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN TECHNOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Technology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Technology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Technology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN MANAGEMENT**  
From 1972, the Department of Management will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Management. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Management and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN BUSINESS**  
From 1972, the Department of Business will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Business. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Business and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN ECONOMICS**  
From 1972, the Department of Economics will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Economics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Economics and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
From 1972, the Department of Political Science will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Political Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Political Science and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN HISTORY**  
From 1972, the Department of History will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in History. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of History and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY**  
From 1972, the Department of Geography will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Geography. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Geography and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Psychology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Psychology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Sociology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Sociology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Sociology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN ANTHROPOLOGY**  
From 1972, the Department of Anthropology will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Anthropology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Anthropology and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN LINGUISTICS**  
From 1972, the Department of Linguistics will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Linguistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Linguistics and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY**  
From 1972, the Department of Philosophy will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Philosophy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Philosophy and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**LECTURER IN RELIGIOUS STUDIES**  
From 1972, the Department of Religious Studies will have a vacancy for a Lecturer in Religious Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of Religious Studies and for the supervision of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

## University of Oxford

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

**STUDENT COUNSELLOR (New Full-time Appointment)**  
The Trustees will consider in March 1972, applications for two full-time positions for Student Counsellors. The successful candidates will be responsible for the counselling of students. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**Ramsay Memorial Fellowships for Chemical Research**  
The Trustees will consider in March 1972, applications for two full-time positions for Ramsay Memorial Fellowships. The successful candidates will be responsible for the research in chemical science. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology**  
Applications are invited for the following appointments:

**RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN CORROSION SCIENCE**  
Applications are invited for a Research Studentship in Corrosion Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research in corrosion science. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**University of Stirling**  
Applications are invited for the following appointments:

**DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE PROGRAMME/STATISTICAL ASSISTANT**  
Applications are invited for a Statistical Assistant in the Department of Industrial Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the statistical work of the department. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**University of Stirling**  
Applications are invited for the following appointments:

**DEPUTY LIBRARIAN**  
Applications are invited for a Deputy Librarian. The successful candidate will be responsible for the library work of the university. The salary will be in the range £10,000 to £12,000 p.a.

**University of Strathclyde**  
Applications are invited for the following appointments:

**DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING LECTURESHIP IN CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS**



PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

Lancashire Education Committee

TECHNICAL COLLEGES

**ACCOMMODATION COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION**  
DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN, DRESS AND ART  
Lecturer in Art required for January 1, 1972.  
Applicants should have a particular interest in Visual Communication and the History of Art. Teaching experience in Further Education is essential. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Gothic House, 55, South Street, Preston, Lancashire, P.O. Box 61, Preston PR1 8JL.

**MORVICH COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION**  
Lecturer in Art required for January 1, 1972.  
Applicants should have a particular interest in Visual Communication and the History of Art. Teaching experience in Further Education is essential. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Gothic House, 55, South Street, Preston, Lancashire, P.O. Box 61, Preston PR1 8JL.

**WHITFIELD STAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL (650 pupils)**  
Headmaster/Headmistress required for January 1, 1972.  
Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post of Headmaster/Headmistress in a secondary school. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Gothic House, 55, South Street, Preston, Lancashire, P.O. Box 61, Preston PR1 8JL.

Youth and Community Officer

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for this post. The Youth and Community Officer will work closely with the City's full-time Youth and Community Workers and with a range of voluntary youth organisations and community associations in a co-ordinated Adult Education, Youth and Community Service.

Salary: Southern Scale Range 'A' £1,848 to £2,172 (under negotiation).

Car allowance and removal expenses in approved cases and housing in certain circumstances.

Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable from: D. P. J. Browning, M.A., Chief Education Officer, Education Department, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 6XE, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**First Deputy County Architect**  
£6,279-£7,170

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for this post. The First Deputy County Architect will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the County Council's architectural services, including the preparation of designs, specifications, and contracts for the construction of buildings and other works.

Salary: £6,279-£7,170 (under negotiation).

Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable from: The County Council, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 6XE, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**Headship**

Applications are invited for the headship of this five form primary school for boys of secondary school age and of all infants. In Burnham group 8, the salary is £3,451 to £3,795 plus £118 London allowance. The present headmaster is leaving to take up another headship within the Authority. The school is a well equipped and which have been modernised in recent years. Courses are available leading to GCE at 'O' and 'A' levels, and to CSE.

Application forms and further details from The Education Officer, Burnham School, Burnham, Dorset, DT1 1JL, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**Supervisor**

Applications are invited for the post of Supervisor of the County Council's waste disposal services. The Supervisor will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the waste disposal services, including the collection, transport, and disposal of refuse.

Salary: £4,500-£5,000 (under negotiation).

Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable from: The County Council, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 6XE, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**THE WHITCIFT FOUNDATION**  
CROYDON

The post of

**HEADMASTER**

Trinity School Croydon, an Independent Public Day School, is vacant on 1st September, 1972. Salary in the range £4,950-£5,450 (being interim payment of 10% subject to settlement) plus expense allowance and accommodation. Applications for the post are invited to obtain full details of the post and application forms from the undersigned, for completion and return by 12th November, 1971.

M. L. Barnes, Clerk to the Foundation,  
North End, Croydon, CR9 1SS.

**LANCASHIRE Education Committee**

**ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICER FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION (REORGANISATION)**  
£4,185-£4,641

Completed forms to be returned, please, not later than 1st November, 1971.

For the right administrator this post offers challenge, scope and responsibility.

It is a permanent, super-salaried and subject to satisfactory medical report.

Application forms and full particulars from: The Chief Education Officer, Education Department, P.O. Box 61, County Hall, Preston PR1 8JL.

**County Borough of Stockport**

**GRAMMAR SCHOOL**  
540 GIRLS

**THE FAIRWAY**  
OFFERTON, STOCKPORT

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the post of Headmaster/Headmistress of the Grammar School. The Headmaster/Headmistress will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school, including the preparation of designs, specifications, and contracts for the construction of buildings and other works.

Salary: £6,279-£7,170 (under negotiation).

Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable from: The County Council, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 6XE, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**Lancashire Education Committee**

**KIRKHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL (GROUP 8)**

**Appointment of HEADMASTER**

Applications are invited for the post of Headmaster/Headmistress of the Kirkham Grammar School. The Headmaster/Headmistress will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school, including the preparation of designs, specifications, and contracts for the construction of buildings and other works.

Salary: £6,279-£7,170 (under negotiation).

Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable from: The County Council, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 6XE, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**DEPUTY HEADS**

**WHITFIELD STAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL (650 pupils)**  
Headmaster/Headmistress required for January 1, 1972.  
Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post of Headmaster/Headmistress in a secondary school. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Gothic House, 55, South Street, Preston, Lancashire, P.O. Box 61, Preston PR1 8JL.

**HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS**

**WHITFIELD STAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL (650 pupils)**  
Head of Department required for January 1, 1972.  
Applicants should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the post of Head of Department in a secondary school. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Gothic House, 55, South Street, Preston, Lancashire, P.O. Box 61, Preston PR1 8JL.

**GRAMMAR AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOLS**

**ASSISTANT MASTERS/MISTRESSES**

**LANCASTER GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL**  
Assistant Mistress for P.E. 3-year release with experience to specialist in modern dance and gymnastics. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Gothic House, 55, South Street, Preston, Lancashire, P.O. Box 61, Preston PR1 8JL.

**WHITFIELD STAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL (650 pupils)**  
Assistant Mistress for P.E. 3-year release with experience to specialist in modern dance and gymnastics. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Gothic House, 55, South Street, Preston, Lancashire, P.O. Box 61, Preston PR1 8JL.

**Devon County Education Committee**

**EAST DEVON COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION, TIVERTON**

Lecturer in Home Economics required for January 1, 1972. Applicants should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the post of Lecturer in Home Economics in a further education institution. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Tiverton, Devon, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**Lancashire Education Committee**

**LOWER INCE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL**

**HEADMASTER/HEADMISTRESS**  
Required for January 1, 1972. Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post of Headmaster/Headmistress in a secondary school. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Lower Ince, Lancashire, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**Lancashire Education Committee**

**Widnes Exempted District GREENFIELD DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL**

**ASSISTANT TEACHER FOR GENERAL SUBJECTS**  
Required for January 1, 1972. Applicants should have a minimum of 2 years' experience in the post of Assistant Teacher in a special school. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Widnes, Lancashire, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**Lancashire Education Committee**

**Division 20 HEYWOOD REMEDIAL READING CENTRE**

**Appointment of ASSISTANT TEACHER**  
Required for January 1, 1972. Applicants should have a minimum of 2 years' experience in the post of Assistant Teacher in a remedial reading centre. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Heywood, Lancashire, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**Lancashire Education Committee**

**SKELMERDALE & HOLLAND GLENBURN HIGH SCHOOL**

**HEADMASTER/HEADMISTRESS**  
Required for January 1, 1972. Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post of Headmaster/Headmistress in a secondary school. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Skelmerdale, Lancashire, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**Lancashire Education Committee**

**Division 19 PRESTWICH, SADDLEFELLS & WHITEFIELD RADCLIFFE REMEDIAL READING CENTRE**

**Appointment of ASSISTANT TEACHER**  
Required for January 1, 1972. Applicants should have a minimum of 2 years' experience in the post of Assistant Teacher in a remedial reading centre. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Prestwich, Lancashire, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

**PADGATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION**  
Fearnhead, Warrington

**Appointment of Principal**

Applications are invited from men and women for this important post at Padgate College, which has 1,000 men and women students and conducts courses leading to the Teachers' Certificate, the Bachelor of Education Degree and the Post-Graduate Certificate in Education of the University of Manchester. The appointment will take effect from 1st May, 1972, the vacancy arising with the retirement of Mr. I. L. Dobson in 1972.

The College is housed in modern buildings in semi-rural surroundings with excellent access to the M6 Motorway. A Principal's house is available within the 40-acre site. Salary will be in accordance with the Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Colleges of Education—Principals' Group 7 (£4,598 to £4,997—under review).

Application forms, further particulars of the post, and a prospectus of the College, may be obtained from: The Chief Education Officer (6/DW), P.O. Box 61, County Hall, Preston, PR1 8JL, to whom completed forms should be returned by 25th October 1971.

Applications received in response to earlier advertisement will be reconsidered, unless withdrawn by applicants.

**PRIMARY SCHOOLS HEADSHIPS**

**LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

**ASSISTANT TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the post of Assistant Teacher in primary schools. The Assistant Teacher will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school, including the preparation of designs, specifications, and contracts for the construction of buildings and other works.

Salary: £4,500-£5,000 (under negotiation).

Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable from: The County Council, Civic Centre, Southampton, SO9 6XE, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**MODERN SCHOOLS DEPUTY HEADS**

**LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

**HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS**

**LANCASTER GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL**  
Head of Department required for January 1, 1972. Applicants should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the post of Head of Department in a secondary school. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Gothic House, 55, South Street, Preston, Lancashire, P.O. Box 61, Preston PR1 8JL.

**ASSISTANT MASTERS/MISTRESSES**

**LANCASTER GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL**  
Assistant Mistress for P.E. 3-year release with experience to specialist in modern dance and gymnastics. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Gothic House, 55, South Street, Preston, Lancashire, P.O. Box 61, Preston PR1 8JL.

**WHITFIELD STAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL (650 pupils)**  
Assistant Mistress for P.E. 3-year release with experience to specialist in modern dance and gymnastics. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Gothic House, 55, South Street, Preston, Lancashire, P.O. Box 61, Preston PR1 8JL.

**SPECIAL SCHOOLS**

**LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

**ASSISTANT MASTERS/MISTRESSES**

**LANCASTER GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL**  
Assistant Mistress for P.E. 3-year release with experience to specialist in modern dance and gymnastics. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Gothic House, 55, South Street, Preston, Lancashire, P.O. Box 61, Preston PR1 8JL.

**Teesside Education Committee**

**KIRBY COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION COLLEGE LIBRARIAN**

Applications are invited for the post of College Librarian to Kirby College of Further Education. The Librarian will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the library, including the collection, transport, and disposal of books and other materials.

Salary: £4,500-£5,000 (under negotiation).

Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable from: The Teesside Education Committee, Kirby College, Teesside, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**North Western Examinations Board**

**St Elphinst Church of England School for Girls**

**DARLEY DALE, MATLOCK, DERBY.**

Applications are invited for the post of Headmaster/Headmistress of the St Elphinst Church of England School for Girls. The Headmaster/Headmistress will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school, including the preparation of designs, specifications, and contracts for the construction of buildings and other works.

Salary: £6,279-£7,170 (under negotiation).

Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable from: The North Western Examinations Board, St Elphinst Church, Derby, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**Lancashire Education Committee**

**ULVERSTON STONE CROSS RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR E.S.N. BOYS**

**HEADMASTER/HEADMISTRESS**  
Required for January 1, 1972. Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post of Headmaster/Headmistress in a residential school. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Ulverston, Lancashire, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**Lancashire Education Committee**

**BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON SAXON NOOK COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**HEADMASTER/HEADMISTRESS**  
Required for January 1, 1972. Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post of Headmaster/Headmistress in a primary school. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Middleton, Lancashire, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**Lancashire Education Committee**

**UPHOLLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL WINSTANLEY ROAD, ORKNEY**

**HEADMASTER/HEADMISTRESS**  
Required for January 1, 1972. Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the post of Headmaster/Headmistress in a secondary school. Full details of the post and application forms (to be returned without charge) may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Upholland, Lancashire, to be returned by 29th October 1971.

**LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE**

**PADGATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION**  
Fearnhead, Warrington

**Appointment of Principal**

Applications are invited from men and women for this important post at Padgate College, which has 1,000 men and women students and conducts courses leading to the Teachers' Certificate, the Bachelor of Education Degree and the Post-Graduate Certificate in Education of the University of Manchester. The appointment will take effect from 1st May, 1972, the vacancy arising with the retirement of Mr. I. L. Dobson in 1972.

The College is housed in modern buildings in semi-rural surroundings with excellent access to the M6 Motorway. A Principal's house is available within the 40-acre site. Salary will be in accordance with the Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Colleges of Education—Principals' Group 7 (£4,598 to £4,997—under review).

Application forms, further particulars of the post, and a prospectus of the College, may be obtained from: The Chief Education Officer (6/DW), P.O. Box 61, County Hall, Preston, PR1 8JL, to whom completed forms should be returned by 25th October 1971.

Applications received in response to earlier advertisement will be reconsidered, unless withdrawn by applicants.

**ABERDEEN ROBERT GORDON'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**SENIOR LECTURER 1 IN PHARMACOLOGY**  
£3,050-£3,755 (under review; with placing)

Applicants with suitable first and higher degrees, preferably with teaching, research or industrial experience, to assist with teaching of pharmacology and physiology to honours degree level.

Removal expenses assistance. Form and details from the Director, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Schoolhill, Aberdeen AB9 1FR.

**Overseas Education Appointments**

Applications are invited for the following appointments. In addition to the salaries quoted the terms generally include free family passages, free or subsidised accommodation, paid terminal leave, and children's education allowances. Superannuation rights may be safeguarded. All emoluments are paid by the British Government. Applicants should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

**KOREA ADVISER TO THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING**

At the Wulsan College of Technology, to assist the Director and his colleagues in laying the foundations for a sound system of Technical Education, preparing syllabuses, laboratory workshop exercises, equipment lists and the installation of equipment. Will also be required to assist in the training of Heads of Department and staff. To assist in the building up of the library, in the establishment of selection of examination procedures including the setting of standards and will be expected to assist and advise upon the operation and content of vacation and the industrial portions of sandwich courses. He will not be required to teach in the normal way because of the language problem, but instantaneous translation facilities will be available and he will be expected to give periodic lectures as set pieces in this way. Applicants, aged 35-50 should preferably be members of an appropriate professional institution and should possess a degree in Civil Engineering and teaching experience in a College of Technology. Salary: Subject to United Kingdom income tax, will be in excess of current earnings plus a tax free variable overseas allowance in the range £260 (single) £1,235 p.a. (married accompanied). Initial contract for one year.

**TURKEY VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN POWER CONVERSION/THYRISTOR CONTROL SYSTEMS**

At the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, to lecture at under-graduate and post graduate levels, supervise research projects and advise on academic matters. Applicants must possess a PhD or BSc in Electrical Engineering and have extensive relevant industrial experience with specialised knowledge of Power Conversion including application of thyristors and similar devices. Salary: Subject to United Kingdom income tax will be in excess of current earnings plus a tax free variable overseas allowance currently payable at £445 (single) £1,005 p.a. (married accompanied). Initial contract for two years.

**SINGAPORE TEACHER—ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND MATERIALS**

At the Singapore Technical Institute to teach his subject and to assist in the training of local staff in the teaching of the subject. May be asked to assist in the laying out of workshop and laboratories. Applicants should be Chartered Engineers with a degree in Mechanical or Production Engineering, or equivalent, and have considerable experience of both teaching and industry. Experience with heat engines or machine design or measurement is desirable. Salary: Subject to United Kingdom income tax, will be in excess of current earnings plus a variable tax free overseas allowance currently payable at £715 (single) £1,750 p.a. (married accompanied). Initial contract for two years.

**SINGAPORE TEACHER—TAILORING**

At the Baharuddin Vocational Institute, to train students in making up and finishing hand tailored suits to international standards. Applicants should possess suitable qualifications, preferably as graduates of the Tailor and Cutters School, London, with experience of the trade and the ability to teach. Salary: Subject to United Kingdom income tax will be in excess of current earnings plus a variable tax free overseas allowance currently payable in scale £715 (single), £1,750 p.a. (married accompanied). Initial contract for three years.

For full details, together with an application form and pamphlet about the country concerned, please apply, giving brief details of age, qualifications and experience, to:

Appointments Officer,  
Foreign and Commonwealth Office,  
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,  
Room 443, F.C.S. House, Stag Place,  
London SW1E 5DR.



City Chambers,  
DUNDEE, DD1 3BY.  
Telephone : 23141.

English Calico Ltd., are a major textile manufacturing and marketing company with wide interests both in the U.K. and overseas. Sales to third parties £150m.

An Assistant to the Taxation Manager at Group Headquarters in Carrington, Manchester is required for someone who has experience in dealing with company taxation with a background in accountancy. Much of the work consists of preparing computations, and agreeing with the Finance Department the best method of dealing with the various aspects of taxation is paramount.

First-class conditions of work. Group benefits include a contributory pension scheme.

Please write giving inner details of experience, etc. to:

**Group Appointments Manager.**  
**ENGLISH CALICO LIMITED.**  
**56 Oxford Street, Manchester M60 1H).**

The provision of skilled manpower is a vital element in Britain's aid to the developing countries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are assessed in accordance with qualifications and experience. The emoluments shown are based on basic salaries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and free or subsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Applicants should, in the first instance, unless otherwise stated, Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

to plan and supervise audit of statutory corporation process inspection reports and prepare accounts for certification by Auditor-General. Candidates should have experience in a senior audit post and be members of a recognised professional body Contract 21-27 months.

To maintain a training programme in personnel management, train a counter-part lecturer and build up reference material. Candidates should have experience in Civil Service establishment and O. & M. work, and have a recognised degree or diploma. In addition to salary, which is to be arranged, a variable tax free overseas allowance of £800-1,765 p.a. is payable.

To set up internal audit section in Finance and Supply Department of Corporation of Posts and Telecommunications and train junior officers. Duties include regular review of work of Accounts branches in all Corporation units. Candidates must have a degree in economics including accountancy or equivalent and have had at least five years' experience.

To be responsible to the Director for administration, organisation, the running of the Aviation and Forecasting Services and to initiate and supervise research into Tropical Meteorology. Candidates must have a degree in meteorology or mathematical physics and considerable experience with a National Meteorological Service.

To take charge of the main Aviation Forecast Office at Lusaka International Airport. Candidates must have passed the Advanced Forecast Course of the U.K. Meteorological Service or equivalent and have considerable experience in Aviation Forecast Office duties.

At the Hong Kong Technical College to lecture in Electrical Energy and Electrical Power Engineering up to C.E.I. Part II level; will also be required to assist with the administration of courses and to undertake the duties as required. Applicants, men only preferably, must be 35 years of age, have a British University Degree in Electrical Engineering or its equivalent, or be Corporate Members of the Institution of Electrical Engineers by examination, and have extensive experience highly relative to the post. Preference will be given to applicants with a second degree and wide industrial experience.

Position of immediate importance with excellent prospects of further advancement for the right man.

Essential qualifications are experience in the lingerie and nightwear field. Training in departmental administration will be given. Style and design projection will be a team effort in the early stages. Every effort will be made to integrate the successful applicant into the company at senior level.

Excellent salary and commission. Apply in confidence to the Managing Director.

To advise the East African Community on the planning and implementation of new series and on improving existing series of statistical work on the transport sector, particularly in the fields of rail, road and water traffic and to train a counterpart. Candidates between 30-40 years must have a relevant university or professional qualification and about five years' experience. In addition to salary, which is to be arranged, a variable tax free overseas allowance of \$495.130 n.a. is payable.

to assist the Director of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning in preparing and conducting general courses on industrial project analysis, management of public enterprise, project preparation and appraisal. Candidates must have a degree in economics and experience of lecturing in the above fields. In addition to salary, which is to be arranged, a variable tax free overseas allowance of £765-1 525 p.a. is payable.

To establish, supervise, administer and control the Children's Department within the Ministry of Local Administration and assist in the preparation of a Children and Young Persons' Bill. Candidates, over 35 years of age, must hold a professional qualification and have extensive professional experience in all aspects of child welfare and child care in connection with the Children's Department. In addition to salary, which is to be arranged, a variable tax free overseas allowance of £370-820 p.a. is payable and term of service also include contributions to maintain approved home superannuation

**The Chairman**  
**MANCHESTER & SALFORD**  
**TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK.**  
10 Booth Street, Manchester M60 2EB  
P.O. Box 325

Envelopes should be marked "Staff—Confidential".

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Applications are invited for the abo-  
st in the Borough Engineer's De-  
partment. The person appointed will  
be responsible for the design and details  
for improvement and special maintenance  
works to council houses, including other  
municipal buildings, drains, roads, etc.

Applications are invited from Engineers, either qualified or close to qualification having substantial experience in the various aspects of a Municipal Engineering Department, with particular reference to urban, highway, and environmental

Applications are invited for the post of **TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (ELECTRICIAN)** in the Borough Architect's Department on T. Grades 415 (£1,593 to £1,932).

**Grade T.4**  
**(£1,395-£1,653 per annum)**

Applications are invited for the above post in the Borough Engineer's Department. The person

**EXCEPTED DISTRICT OF THE  
BOROUGH OF WORTHING**  
Applications are invited from qualified  
men and women with national service

Applications are invited for the following posts in the land reclamation section at Preston:

**SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER**, qualified in Child Care, required to join an team consisting of an Area Social Worker, 3 Senior Social Workers from each of the former Mental Health and Children's Departments.

100

(Development Control)  
**£4 527 - £4 983**

The new position of Assistant Management Services Officer has been created to cater for the expanding work load and responsibilities of the Unit.

The successful candidate will be directly responsible to the Management Services and Development Officer for the control and administration of the Work Study.

The work currently being undertaken presents a challenge and offers broad experience covering a wide range of activities and responsibilities.

Candidates should have completed the following:

- (a) the promotion and maintenance of Work Study; the promotion and maintenance of the Industrial Board; O & M investigations into administrative procedures; social method and O/R type investigations;

Candidates should hold relevant qualifications e.g. a Certificate or Diploma in Social Science, Education, Management Studies, Business Administration, etc., from one of our Special Projects sections of the Unit.

The annual salary will be within the range £5,150-£9,342 plus £60 (N.I.B. Grade 1A Scales 18-20) according to previous experience and training. There will also be paid whilst travelling on Board's business.

Applications, quoting reference MSU/G and giving full details of age, education, training, experience and other relevant information, should be sent to the Director of Personnel, Miscellaneous and North Wales Electricity Board, Head Office, Sealand Road, Chester, CH1 4LE.

## The Thoughts of Citizen Doe



It must be a mixed blessing for the great to be honored by a Chet—it can be the kiss of death.

Take Melba, for instance, no longer alive but a dish, not the thing, hard but the name that is frozen.

And how ironic that the supreme eagle Chet never did and should never be, not so much a writer, more a stylist.

Still, there are immense sums of talent and energy in the world, and it is a good thing to have them.







# SPORTS GUARDIAN

## Piggott may give up title chasing in 1972

Lester Piggott, 36 next month and within sight of his ninth championship, warned his thousands of supporters against backing him for the title next season.

Before having his 157th success of the season in the Birdcage Handicap on 11-1 chance Fairchild on Wednesday, Piggott said: "It has been a very easy time what with one thing or another. There has never been any serious challenge for me but I would not like the public backing me for the title next year. I expect to work so hard. With Willie Carson and Tony Murray having over a hundred more rides than me in a season they are bound to beat me sooner or later."

The reigning champion is due to take several rides in South America and South Africa but it was only last November that he decided, on medical advice, not to undertake any foreign engagements during his close season. He turned down offers to ride in Australia and New Zealand in January after an exacting season here and in France, his doctors diagnosing fatigue.

Naturally, his action revived speculation about his struggles to maintain his riding weight. He dismissed suggestions that he was planning to retire, saying that he was perfectly well and only the travelling got him down.

An unexpected opponent to test Lester Piggott and Crowned Prince in the Dewhurst Stakes at Newmarket this afternoon is Rheingold. Barry Hills had originally intended keeping Rheingold for the Observer Gold Cup on Saturday week. When Prendergast won both races in 1965 there was a three-week interval between them. Piggott will switch O'Mirage to the "Observer", for he would surely have been placed in the French equivalent if the ground had been soft.

Coming with a late flourish

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Rheingold ran Crowned Prince to a length in the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster but the latter won with considerable ease. Lester Piggott, who was far more impressive in the former than in the latter, if Crowned Prince wins in style we will have to admit he is a good horse but it is a race on which I do not propose to bet, but if I did Rheingold each-way would be my way out.

On early season form I could favour Arjun for the Bosworth Handicap but running over his wrong distance early on may not have helped him. King Penguin may be ridden differently to York last time out when Lester tried to make all the running. Waited with, he might have a chance.

Joshua has the Irish-trained Abella to beat in the Challenge Stakes and a Deux is preferred to Queensferry in the Boddice Stakes.

The five-year-old High Line won the Jockey Club Cup for the third year running at Newmarket yesterday. It was almost certainly intended keeping High Line for the Observer Gold Cup on Saturday week. When Prendergast won both races in 1965 there was a three-week interval between them. Piggott will switch O'Mirage to the "Observer", for he would surely have been placed in the French equivalent if the ground had been soft.

## Today's trip right for Mountain Storm

By SIMON CHANNON

Joshua, who has been a grand servant to Mr Geoffrey Rickman during the past two seasons, has his last ride before retiring to stud in the Challenge Stakes at Newmarket this afternoon. I doubt, though, if he will bow out on a winning note for this year's six furlong trip is too sharp for him, and I prefer Firestone Chat (4/5).

Since being bought out of Fulke Johnson's ownership for £110,000 at the Newmarket July Sales, Firestone Chat has scored four times, his most impressive success coming in the Prix de l'Abbaye de Longchamp over five furlongs. That was a fine performance for a horse who had just completed a season over to his trip.

For the part I look to Mountain Storm (3/5) in the seven furlong Tattersall Nursery. He put up a fine performance at Doncaster last month when he was backed to win the race, but he has always looked like a horse capable of getting today's distance, he has been confined, except to one race, to the minimum trip, though he has shown enough speed to win

a well-contested "seller" at Goodwood by six lengths, as well as being placed in two competitive races.

In one of these he was beaten only half a length into third place by Crowned Prince at Doncaster, but that form received a handsome bonus when the latter took the Dewhurst Stakes under 8st 5lb.

In the Boddice Stakes I like a Deux (2/0). She improved considerably earlier than when running River Beauty to a head in a fair handicap at Lingfield, and as that was her first outing since July she should have improved a few pounds as a result. Queensferry, who has numerous chances of getting off the mark, seems the chief threat.

Crawley (2/30) ran a fine race but he is a bit of a "seller" this month and with 15lb less to carry in the Bosworth Nursery should prove hard to beat, while Crowned Prince, who won the most expensive yearling last year, is likely to be odds on to land the Dewhurst Stakes. He put up a fine performance at Doncaster last month when he was backed to win the race, but he has always looked like a horse capable of getting today's distance, he has been confined, except to one race, to the minimum trip, though he has shown enough speed to win

## Yesterday's results

NEWMARKET

2.0 (1m): 1. PARCEANER, 3/1; 2. NAGARI, 11/1; 3. DASH, 11/1; 4. ALDO, 5/2; 5. PAPER CAP, 11/1; 6. WHITFIELD, 11/1; 7. EASTON, 11/1; 8. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 9. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 10. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 11. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 12. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 13. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 14. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 15. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 16. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 17. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 18. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 19. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 20. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 21. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 22. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 23. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 24. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 25. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 26. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 27. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 28. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 29. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 30. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 31. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 32. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 33. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 34. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 35. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 36. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 37. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 38. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 39. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 40. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 41. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 42. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 43. JUNGLE QUEEN, 11/1; 44. 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# Davies asks 'Think Tank' to break regional barrier

By IAN ATKEN

The Government has launched a major ministerial study of investment and employment in the regions in an effort to find out why the regional policies have failed to close the widening gap between development areas and the rest of the country.

Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, hinted at this yesterday in his speech to the Conservative Party conference. But the full extent of ministerial anxiety about the regions did not emerge until afterwards.

## Job services in melting pot

By KEITH HARPER

The Government is to place before Parliament in the next few months major new plans to improve employment services throughout the country. Mr Robert Carr, Secretary for Employment, told the Conservative Party conference yesterday that the Government was devising a scheme to stimulate facilities for training and re-training in industry. The object was to raise the level to that in countries like Sweden and West Germany.

It is emphasised in Whitehall that the plans are still at the discussion stage. They include a possible charge on employers using the special professional and executive register, although this is being strongly opposed by the TUC. Another idea, culled from the Department of Employment, is to set up "manpower centres". The Government considers that the present network of offices is too diffuse, and that

not enough resources are concentrated on the large towns.

More concentration and specialisation is needed to enable the employment service to make its full contribution to forward manpower planning. The suggestion is that 40 "manpower centres" should be established in the larger towns, with smaller local offices attached.

Each centre would offer a full range of services and would contain specialist officials (e.g. for the disabled). It would control the industrial rehabilitation service in its area and work closely with the Government training centres.

Plans are also being studied for a labour market intelligence unit. The Government recognises the need for a service for employers who need skilled workers for a particular job. It is a matter of being able to tell industry where it can find the best man for the job, and then how to get him.

It is understood that Lord Rothschild's Central Policy Review staff (the so-called Government Think Tank) has been asked to take part in the investigations. What is worrying Ministers is the failure of the regions to respond quickly to traditional financial incentives.

Mr Davies told the conference that the Government was still committed to the idea of "growth" areas, and that it would stick to the philosophy of "reinforcing success rather than failure".

But after some vigorous attacks on Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn's regime as Minister of Technology, he confessed that he was still not in a position to announce the Government's proposals. "In due course I hope to add new policies to the wide range of measures we have already adopted," was all he could offer.

No timetable has been fixed for the study, but Ministers hope they will have something more concrete to offer next year's conference. The odds are that it will be a reinforced version of the existing "growth area" policy.

This suggests that Ministers are thinking about large-scale provision at selective points of social and industrial infrastructure—new houses, a new schools as well as factory space and industrial facilities. It is hoped that this, with financial incentives to investors, will be sufficient to break the regional barrier.

In spite of Mr Davies's savage attack on Mr Benn—he accused his predecessor of "sheer hypocrisy" in his recent speeches on unemployment—it was evident that Conservative Ministers are as baffled by the regions as any previous Government.

Not only are they mystified by the multiplier which appears to affect regional unemployment figures when the rest of the country is going through a recession; they are also concerned that the regions appear to react sluggishly when other parts of the country are expanding.

They hope the study will provide the means to speed response in the regions when the industrial expansion forecast by Mr Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, begins to take effect in the Midlands and the South.

The report, "Wales and the Common Market," says increased food costs would be because a greater proportion of the Welsh household budget is spent on food than elsewhere in Britain.

The council says as far as regional policy is concerned "there is nothing in the existing situation in the Community which need arouse concern about Welsh interests—provided that these are strongly represented by the UK Government."

The prospects for industry are "encouraging for the manufacturing and mining sector."

Milk, beef, and sheep producers should benefit from higher prices. But the council wants the Government to ensure that the Milk Marketing Board "is able to continue with certain aspects of its pricing policy; that the longer transitional period for horticulture will apply to potato producers; and that nothing is done to jeopardise the maintenance and improvement of our high standards of animal health."

This procedure already operates for new roads.



THE PERFECT SHORTHAND WRITER: Mr James Norman, of Glasgow, who won the title yesterday in London seen here with some of the finalists. Runner-up to Mr Norman, who taught himself, was Miss Wendy Sedge, of Gillingham, Kent.

## Dearer food for Wales?

By our own Reporter

INCREASES in the cost of food after Britain joins the EEC will be felt more in Wales than in Britain as a whole, according to a report published today by the Welsh Council. It also says that Welsh standards of living might—for a time—lag behind the rest of the country after entry.

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The fishery protection ship HMS Soberton arrested the French trawler Le Maraudeux from Cherbourg, about four miles off Guernsey.

Boy stabbed

Philip David Lewis, aged 14, was stabbed twice in the back during a school trip to the Science Museum, Kensington, London. Philip, of Eastfield Lane, Whitchurch, Berkshire, was said to be "satisfactory" in St George's Hospital, London.

STOP PRESS

# Faulkner is told 'no vigilantes'

From SIMON HOGGART in Brighton

The British Government will not agree to an official vigilante force in Northern Ireland as proposed by Mr Faulkner at Stormont last week. Virtually every Protestant street of Belfast is now sealed off by unarmed private vigilantes.

At least 10,000 operate on a shift system each night. They have erected barricades at the end of each street barring all traffic except that of local residents and freely confess to having ample supplies of arms at home.

Presumably he saw the scheme as one means of taking the sting out of Right-wing demands for an armed third force. The vigilantes would have been unarmed and would have worked directly under the security forces.

Whitehall is afraid that the new force would have formed the organised network necessary for an uncontrollable Protestant force. A situation might have arisen for example, in which firing upon a patrol was used as an excuse by the vigilantes to collect their own weapons and move in on Catholic areas.

At the Conservative Party conference, Mr Reginald Maudling, the Home Secretary, accused Ulster minority MPs of "opting for ultimate disaster" by refusing to join in political talks. He was replying to the debate on Northern Ireland. Earlier, replying to increasingly

Delegates baffled

The conference was baffled by its own attitudes to Ulster. Speakers who said that a political solution was the only way ending the violence were roundly applauded as those who called for immediate tough action.

The only speaker to be booed was Mr Chris Jones, a delegate from Taunton, who said that Ulster should have the same status as Scotland and Wales. Any minority starved of power for 50 years, he said, would be on the brink of revolution. T-boos and hissing lasted for more than a minute.

Miscellany, page 13

## Rent strikers get eviction orders

By our Correspondent

Eviction orders were made at Magherafelt, Co. Londonderry, yesterday against 10 council house tenants on rent strike.

The cases against another eight were adjourned for 10 days as Magherafelt rural council was unable to prove service of notices to quit.

In Stormont yesterday Mr Faulkner said that nearly £100,000 has been stolen this year in 48 raids on banks and post offices in Northern Ireland. The Chief Constable was giving advice on what further security measures might be taken. The raids were not entirely the work

of illegal organisations. Other elements were cashing in.

At Belfast yesterday Francis Weir (32), of Venice Street, was remanded in custody for two weeks charged with possessing four shotguns, four pistols, two revolvers, five rifles, 10 magazines, 50 shotgun cartridges, 127 pellets, and 312 rounds of assorted ammunition. Detective Sergeant Joseph Fyffe said that the arms and ammunition were found in the coachhouse at Weir's home.

The Arts Theatre in Belfast will have to close down at the

end of this week because of small audiences. Theatregoers have not been coming into the centre of the city because of the unrest. Mr Hubert Wilton, the theatre's managing director, said they were now numbering only 100 a night.

The theatre lost £3,500 during the first six months of this year as well as £6,000 last year. He hoped that the Arts Council might be able to come to the rescue.

The Arts Council said yesterday it did not have an emergency fund to help the theatre

in the present situation but closure would be considered at a meeting next week.

A youth is helping police following the death yesterday of John Bennett, aged 18, Carrigart Avenue, Suffolk, who was found with a gunshot wound in the chest. His death brought the total in Ulster since the disturbances began in 1968 to 120.

Fifty-seven people had been killed since interment began on August 9, 25 soldiers, members of the Ulster Defence Regiment, three policemen and 53 civilians have been killed this year.

## Cheerful talks on Clyde order

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The Government is expected to decide before the end of next week whether it will guarantee the £14 millions order which the Irish Shipping Company has placed with Upper Clyde.

This was announced yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry after what were described as cheerful talks between Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, and Mr Perry Greer, chairman of Irish Shipping. The company has stated that it will not confirm its order for four bulk carriers—until the Government gives guarantees.

Irish Shipping is asking for subsidies on the cost—presumably more than £1 million—and a money-back guarantee by the Government if the ships are not completed.

Sir John paid tribute yesterday to the determination the company had shown to keep its orders at the yard. On September 3, Irish Shipping told the Government that immediate action was required, and that even a short delay could be fatal to the chances of building the ships at the Govan yard.

First chairman

The Architectural Association has appointed Professor Alvin Boyarsky first chairman of the school of architecture and academic board professor Boyarsky, who was born in Canada, is an associate dean of the school of architecture at the University of Illinois, Chicago. He takes over at the Architectural Association at a difficult time. Since the end of negotiations with Imperial College, London University, various alternative mergers have been discussed and rejected.

## Planning code for State

By our Planning Correspondent

Government projects are to go through planning processes more like those faced by private developments.

Instead of the often criticised consultation procedure known as Circular 100, Whitehall will submit proposals under a new five point code of practice. Schemes which affect national security will be exempted.

The new code allows for public inquiries even where there has been no objection by the relevant local authority has not objected. Until now Whitehall has been curiously reluctant to allow its best-laid plans to have such regular airings even though the final decision would be made by a fellow Minister down the road.

This procedure already operates for new roads.

Trawler held

The fishery protection ship HMS Soberton arrested the French trawler Le Maraudeux from Cherbourg, about four miles off Guernsey.

Boy stabbed

Philip David Lewis, aged 14, was stabbed twice in the back during a school trip to the Science Museum, Kensington, London. Philip, of Eastfield Lane, Whitchurch, Berkshire, was said to be "satisfactory" in St George's Hospital, London.

STOP PRESS

## THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

Landed reports

Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

Temp. (°C) Rain (mm) Wind (kph) Cloud (%)

Alaska: 10.0 0.0 10.0 100

Algeria: 15.0 0.0 10.0 100

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## Motor industry 'booming'

THE MOTOR industry is booming, according to the president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Mr Kenneth Corley. At a pre-Motor Show press conference in London yesterday he forecast record home sales and record earnings abroad.

Mr Corley, who is chairman and managing director of Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd., said this year, for the first time, car sales in Britain would exceed 1,200,000. Next week's figures for September registrations were expected to be a third higher than those in September 1970.

"The industry predicts that car output for September will be over 55 per cent up on September 1970, giving a rise for the year to date of more than 7 per cent," he said.

"This includes the severe effects of the nine-week strike at Ford—the country's second biggest manufacturer—and its aftermath."

If progress continued at the rate of August and September, the home market would take 1,500,000 cars next year. But the pent-up demand caused by six years of "more stop than go" was bound to ease a little and his forecast for next year was 1,350,000 cars.

The first eight months of 1971, the industry—keeping up its record of being the biggest export manufacturing industry—sold more than 2911 million worth of products abroad, 19 per cent better than in the first eight months of 1970 and another record.

Car exports were up 16.3 per cent at £262 millions, commercial vehicles up 29.6 per cent at £154 millions, tractors

up 14.4 per cent at £38 millions, and other vehicles up 18.1 per cent at £409 millions. Exports of cars this year were now estimated to reach between 750,000 and 760,000, compared with 723,000 last year.

British Leyland's Rover company has just completed the best nine months, it was announced yesterday. A total of 73,806 cars and Land-Rovers was sold at home and overseas between January and the end of September—an increase of 19 per cent over the same period last year.

A record 39,240 Land-Rovers were exported a 24 per cent increase over the same period last year. This, combined with car exports, gave the company its highest overseas sales in any nine months.

## Cloudy; rain later

PRESSURE is low to the W. Britain. A ridge of high pressure over SE. areas will move away SE. by mid-October.

N. and W. areas will be dry with rain or drizzle, and hill to Northern Ireland and parts of Scotland are expected to be brighter later. A cold front will bring rain and drizzle to the south of England with a bright sun. A cold front will bring rain and drizzle to the south of England with a bright sun. A cold front will bring rain and drizzle to the south of England with a bright sun.

Most places will be less cool than yesterday, with temperatures near normal for mid-October. A cold front will bring rain and drizzle to the south of England with a bright sun. A cold front will bring rain and drizzle to the south of England with a bright sun. A cold front will bring rain and drizzle to the south of England with a bright sun.

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